B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 195 BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

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BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSELLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possesion of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NALKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA*	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date,	Steamer,	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLI
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORINCOLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Aug. ..	BARPETA..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 a. m.
20th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa. 4-15 p. m.
22nd ,, ..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via, Karachi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	19th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th ,,	11th Sept.
† Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept	29th ,,
Tokushima Maru.	N. Somiyama	5697	28th ,,	12th Oct.

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	Euro-pean Steerage	3rd. Class with food	3rd. Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279; Telegrams :— "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,57 50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppey	Lyallpur
Ambala	Madras (Mount
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Road)
Amraoti	Madura
Amritsar	Mandalay
Bangalore	Mangalore
Bareilly	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Mussoorie
Bezwada	Muzaffarpur
Bhopal	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Murree
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Mymensingh
Broach	Nadiad
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nandyal
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nagpore
Calcutta (Park Street)	Naini Tal
Calicut	Narayangunge
Cawnpore	Nasik
Chittagong	Nagapatam
Chandpore.	Nellore
Coconada	Nowshera
Cochin	Oolacamund
Coimbatore	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Colombo	Patna
Conjeeveram (Out Station)	Peshawar
Cuddalore	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddapah	Poona
Cuttack	Poona City
Dacca	Quetta
Dehradun	Rajahmundry
Darjeeling	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Delhi	Rangoon
Dalhousie	Rangpur
Dhanbad	Rawalpindi
Dhulia	Saharanpur
Dibrugarh	Salem
Erode	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Secunderabad
Farrukhabad	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Godhra	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Ujjain
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Viramgam
Jamshedpur	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1129.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

4 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED--INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

WHERE TO BUY

SHUDHA SWADESHI CLOTHS

FINE FANCY BORDERED **Dhoties**
Sarees OF ALL DESIGNS
FINE **Mulls**
FINE SHIRTING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS

Long Cloth
Jacconets
Doria
Voile
Etc. Etc.

ALL THE ABOVE are manufactured at the CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD, from yarn spun at the Mills upto 100s. Counts.

WE GUARANTEE that every thread of yarn used in cloths is spun in our own mills in Ahmedabad.

Sold in Bales at : THE AHMEDABAD JUBILEE & CALICO MILLS SHOP,
PRAGRAJ GALLI
MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Sold in Retails at :—THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.
THE DECCAN STORES LIMITED
AND
ALL OTHER PROMINENT STORES AND CLOTH SHOPS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal. India (Dep. 5.).

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a firm of manufacturing chemists. Apply stating age and salary required to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R10989

WANTED—A MAN, having full-knowledge of Cinema Film business. Only competent persons need apply with testimonials to Mr. DAULAT, G. P. O. Box No. 725, Bombay.
A R11005

WANTED—SALESMEN and SALESWOMEN to sell ready goods. Handsome commission. Security required. Samples on payment. Apply by letter to CURTIS, Mangaldas Road, Bombay, 2.
A R11003

WANTED—CUSTOMS CLERK, also DOCK CLERK. Only experienced men need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply, Box No. 436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20438

WANTED—A GILDER for a First-Rate Press in Bombay. Only efficient men with long past experience in the line need apply. Apply stating previous experience and enclosing testimonials to Box No. 425 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 20450

WANTED—For a big Cotton Spinning Weaving Mill, a MANAGER, pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and an Engineer, pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, according to qualifications. Only very experienced men need apply with references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20416

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi.
A M

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

THE upper flat of a bunglow 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. For particulars, apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R10952

TO BE LET—SHOPS at Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, "Anand-Kanan," Chowpaty Road.
C R10998

AT 426 Girgaum Road, Thakordwar MOTOR GARRAGES, GODOWNS WORKSHOPS and space suitable for small PRINTING PRESS, etc. Rent very moderate. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10917

BUNGALOWS at Walkeshwar, suitable for Hindoos. Terms very reasonable. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10918

OFFICES—Large and Small, on 2nd and 3rd floors of Nanjee Building 17, Elphinstone Circle. Lift. Area about 3000 sq. feet. Excellent Central situation. Terms reasonable. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10916

FLAT ground floor in Ebrahim Villa corner Souter and Motlibai Streets, Byculla, Drawing, Dining, 4 bedrooms, etc., Rent Rs. 135 also 3 garages. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R10983

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.
26326

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BIG GODOWNS TO BE LET at Jail Road, Narsingpura, at low rents. Apply ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni.
C R10992

AT COLABA CAUSEWAY (Salvage Corps Station Building) a portion of the second floor as residence. Rent about Rs. 100, also GODOWNS suitable for MOTOR GARAGES, SHOPS, PRINTING PRESS or for storing machinery, etc. Rent very Cheap. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10915

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—GODOWN 6,000 square feet near Tardeo, Girgaum, Gamdevi or Byculla. State Rent. Apply to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R11006

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

EVERYBODY'S FAVOURITE "STIGLER" ideal passenger Lift D. C. 10 cwts., very little used, going cheap. Apply Box. No 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R11007

WANTED.—One 9/8 Beam WARPING MACHINE with crnl for at least 500 bobbins and clock Indicator complete either second hand or new in good working order. Please write to the SECRETARY The Khalsa Spg. Wvg. Mills DELHI.
K R204140

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—LEASE of a small building or shed in Dadar or neighbourhood, where installation of a small boiler 10 H. P. and electric motor may be permitted by Municipality. Apply stating rent to Box No. 439, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10990

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One NASH, six cylinder Touring Car with new paint and hood. Open to any examination. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10997

PROPERTIES WANTED.

LAND WANTED.—Wanted to purchase about two thousand square yards of Land, suitable for business premises, Byculla or Parel. No Brokers, owners only need apply to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R11001

FINANCIAL.

WANTED— A CAPITALIST to start a Spinning and Weaving Company in a big cotton centre in Southern District of Madras Presidency. He must take up the Managing Agents post and invest at least Five Lakhs of Rupees. Further particulars Please correspond to:—Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10995

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PAIN BALM.

Bazaar Balms contain Tinctures of Capsicum and such others, which produce burning sensation on the skin only, without any result. Planta Pain Balm contains highly efficacious ingredients like Camphor, Cloves, Eucalyptus, MENTHOL, Wintergreen, etc. Sold everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T M

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES.
TREASURE HOUSE,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 29th February, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer retiring by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 20th August, 1924, to the 1st September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1924.

N. B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1924, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on Saturdays on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of members on the 19th August, 1924.
C20324

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company on 5th August, 1924, a dividend on 1st Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum for six months ending 31st March, 1924, (from which Income Tax has to be deducted) a dividend on 2nd Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) for six months ending 31st March, 1924, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 19th August, 1924, between 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 23rd July, 1924, to whom the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th August, 1924.
C 20393

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th August, 1924.
C20439

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1843.)

WE have been appointed as AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the most reasonable rates.

K. P. KOTHARE & CO.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20282

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 369, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on 18th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1924, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DESAI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th August 1924, to 31st August ,1924, both days inclusive.
20406

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited held on the 28th day of July, 1924, a call of Rs. 10 per Share, being the Third Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company, on or before Monday, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 16th day of September, 1924, up to the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Third Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 30th August, 1924, and that no applications for transfer of Shares should be accepted after the 30th August, 1924, unless such applications are accompanied by the Third Call moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1924. C20339

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and of
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that polls will be taken at No. 8, Council House Street, Calcutta, on MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 18th and 19th of August, 1924, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the resolutions submitted at the joint Meeting of Creditors and Shareholders held on the 13th August, 1924.

The resolutions to be voted upon are as follows:—

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

Proposed by Mr. F. M. LESLIE,
Seconded by Mr. A. BARRIE BROWN.

That this Meeting having considered the Reports prepared by the Liquidators and the Committee of Investigation is desirous that the liquidation be continued as a voluntary liquidation under the present Liquidators and wishes to record its indignation at the past mismanagement which was the primary cause of the Bank's failure and directs the Liquidators to take such proceedings as Counsel may advise against all responsible parties, such proceedings being instituted with the view of bringing the guilty parties to justice and recovering from those responsible, for the benefit of the general body of creditors and shareholders, any sums which are recoverable on account of misfeasance or otherwise. The Liquidators are further directed that in instituting such proceedings due regard must be had of the expense involved and the probability of tangible results.

RESOLUTION NO 2.

Proposed by Mr. B. C. GHOSE,
Seconded by Mr. A. K. DUTT.

(2) That immediate legal steps be taken to recover from the Directors and Officers of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, (in Liquidation) all sums lost, approximately Rupees Two Crores, owing to their negligence, breach of duty and reckless investment so that the creditors may be paid in full.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Proposed by Mr. B. C. GHOSE,
Seconded by Mr. A. K. DUTT.

That the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation be accepted, so that the creditors may receive maximum benefit from the liquidation.

RESOLUTION NO. 4.

Proposed by Rai Bahadur P. N. MULLICK,
Seconded by Mr. S. P. CHOUDHURI.

(4) That in view of the assurance given by the Government through the Hon'ble The Finance Member on the 18th of July 1923 to prosecute any one found guilty of misfeasance or misconduct the Government now be approached to redeem its pledge and undertake as a public prosecution the contemplated proceedings in England.

(Sd.) C. E. WALKER,
Chairman.
C20446

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILAWAY

OPENING OF A NEW SHED AT WADI BANDAR.

ON and from 1st September, 1924, a new shed, situated at the north end of Wadi Bandar yard, with entrance and exit leading off Wadi Bandar Road, will be opened for the acceptance of the following traffic for despatch:

(1) Matches, Explosives and Dangerous Goods for the North-east Section.
(2) General Goods of all description except Piece Goods, iron consignments in full wagon loads, and heavy machinery for:—
(a) Manmad locally.
(b) via Manmad for all stations on the H.G.V. Railway.
(c) For stations Manmad to Raichur inclusive.

The Shed will be opened from 8/30 hours to 15 hours daily, except on Sundays.

A.E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th August, 1924.
C20448

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANECKCHAND JUXIBHAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of September, 1923, and the Judge's Order dated 26th June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Modi Khana Street, on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-740 New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099, and New Survey No. 8543, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 23rd day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20371

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5190 of 1922.

MATUBHAI KASANBHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
APPABHAI CHATURBHAI PATEL and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1923, and the Order, dated the 3rd day of July, 1924, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock, in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right title and interest of the first defendant, Appabhai Chaturbhai Patel in the agreement, dated 8th day of July 1919, and made between the Improvement Trust of the first part and the said first defendant of the second part in all that the land admeasuring 578 square yards or thereabouts being plot No. 64 of the Boards Soparibaug Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on the North by plot No. 45 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to V. J Varde, on the East by plot No. 63 of the said Estate, on the South by the proposed forty feet Road and on the West by plot No. 65 agreed to be leased to the said Appabhai Chaturbhai Patel and which said plots Nos. 64 and 65 are entered in the Collector's Records as part of New Survey No. 2588 and which said plot No. 64 is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 530 and Street Nos. 129 and 131 and bearing part of Cadestral Survey No. 140/74 of Parel Sewri Division and the right title and interest of the said first defendant in the building erected by him on the said plot No. 64 in virtue of the said agreement free from the encumbrances in favour of the plaintiffs declared by the decreet passed herein on the 14th day of February, 1923, and the 10th day of October, 1923, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 21st day of July, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
R10965

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2013 of 1923.
BALMUKUND SEWDATRAI
V/s.
KEDARBUX RAMESHWAR.

TO,
The defendant firm abovenamed

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff firm have instituted a suit in this Hon'ble Court against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,718/5/6 due by you to the plaintiff firm on account of certain dealings and transactions had between you and the plaintiff firm more particularly mentioned in the plaint herein for an account if necessary and decree for such sum as may be found due for further interest and costs of this suit you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered by you at the office of the Registrar of this Hon'ble Court within 14 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Hon'ble Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession and power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof this suit is liable to be heard in your absence.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1924.
(Sd.) N. GHATTAK.
Master.
(Sd.) MANAL, AGARWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiff firm's Attorneys.
C20447

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT THANA.

Regular Darkhast No. 14 of 1924.

The SALSETTE CATHOLIC CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD., ... Judgment-Creditors.
vs.
(1) ALEX FRANCIS RAYALON, (2) Mrs. MARY MARGARET RAYEN (3) Mrs. A. CARDOZ Judgment-Debtors.

THE following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Court on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1924, at 12 noon, at the Court-house, Thana, in execution of the decree against the Judgment-debtors.

PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of land measuring 555 square yards with the house and tenements standing thereon situated in Colwad, Chapel Road, Bandra in the Bombay Suburban district bearing City Survey No. 52 and Municipal No. 89 and bounded as follows:—

On the North by a public Nulla and beyond that by the premises belonging to Michael Gomes.
On the East by the Bandra Creek.
On the South by the property belonging to Mrs. Anne Theresa Gomes
On the West by the Chapel Road.

D. N. WANDRAKAR.
Pleader for the Judgment-Creditors.
First Class Sub-Judge's Court.
Thana, 13th August, 1924.
R10999

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4657 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plain presented and filed 26th day of November 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Hamam Street, within the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHOMED USMAN AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,00,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 1,00,000 from 22nd day of February, 1922, on Rs. 1,00,000 from 27th day of February, 1922, on Rs. 90,000 from the 4th day of March, 1922 on Rs. 1,10,000 from the 9th day of March, 1922, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of September 1924, a quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of November, 1923.
Messrs BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20449

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TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the exclusive right to quarry stone at the Sewri Quarries within the limits of two areas more particularly described in the Forms of License admeasuring about 9,720 square yards and 9,694 square yards respectively and lying to the North of Golangee Hill Road and immediately to the East of Sewri Cemetery for a period not exceeding Five Years. The particulars, Conditions, Forms of Tender and Forms of License may be obtained on application and payment of Rs. 5 at the Office of the Estate Agent, Improvement Trust, Fort.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders must be received (in sealed envelopes) before 1 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, 1924, addressed to the Estate Agent of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tenders for right of quarrying" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees, for each area tendered for.

By Order of the Board,
A. D. N. SMITH, P.A.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.

C20288

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND TEAK WOOD PLANKS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2157 of 1924 (Laxminarayan vs. Knapp) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Forbes Street, Fort, office furniture—such as, roll top table, writing tables, chairs, store cupboard, Typewriters, fans, etc., etc., hardware, Teakwood planks etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSONS INTERESTED IN INDUSTRIES.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RIGHTS.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esq. Receiver in Suit No. 4557 of 1923 (Hasonally vs Arvind) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1924 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

Goodwill of the Mangrulkar Industries Company and rights, title and interest in the following inventions and patents.

(1) Patent Nos. 5223 of 1920, 9033 and 9306 of 1923. Improvements in the manufacture of grass matches (modification of Patent No. 226 of 1906 and 455 of 1907.)

(2) Patent No. 5224 of 1920 self-igniting cigars and cigarettes.

(3) Patent No. 6077 of 1920 Indigenous cigarette (bidi) manufacturing machine.

(4) Patent No. 8359 of 1922 seive for grass match.

(5) No. 9017 of 1923 Process of applying igniting heads of splints.

As India is importing every year matches worth crores of rupees and as there is a vast field for match industry those interested should not miss this opportunity.

Samples of matches and self-igniting bidees i.e. bidees igniting without the aid of matches will be obtainable three days before the auction.

Successful bidders to deposit 25 per cent. of their bids at the time of auction.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chawpati Babulnath Road next to Mr. Dabholker's Bungalow, furniture by Roberts and Dewji Canji rich glass crockery and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, vases, sweet tone cottage piano, Phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet glass door show cases, hat stand, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, soda machine and ladies and gent's saddles, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

The property of Capt. F A Khan and others.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 18th August, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1924, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Paint, sauce, cement angle and steel bars, advertising matter, yellow glue, china clay, glue, steel plate, window glass, empty glass bottles and cups and saucers, zinc chloride, pulp boards, provisions, sharkfins, cast iron pipes and fittings, die tablets, empty jewellery silk boxes, hardware, spiral spring, iron bend and pipe, G sheets, bolts and nuts, earthenware dishes and trays, medicine, almonds, beer, whiting fly papers, tea, dry plants, motor car pieces, attari, animaphas asphalt, samoodarkins, cinema films, spirit varnish, 26 packages drying and drying machinery, glass shades, lantern glass blobes, absorbent cotton wool, marine cloth, cotton fents, roller's skins, paper toys, sives, tin dabbies, eucalyptus oil, biscuits, honey, sulphur black powder, white cotton embroidery, rubber nipples, iron nails.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the stock-in-trade of the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd, will be continued TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage, Messrs. Malukchand Jethaji and Co and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sheriff Ahmed Fazloodin Chorgay, Gulam Mahomed Sheriff Ahmed Chorgay, Jamila Bai, widow of Samsudin Rahis, Aminabai, wife of Hisamudin Mahomed Hussen Chorgay, Rabika Bai, wife of Kazi Abdul Latif Sunday, Sharifabai, widow of Mahomed Abdulla Sheriff Ahmed Chorgay, and Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Abdulla, last named minor by his mother and natural guardian, the said Sharifabai, widow of Mahomed Abdulla Sheriff Ahmed Chorgay, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Transfer of Mortgage dated 22nd November, 1922, and Further Charge dated 22nd November, 1922, made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said transferees of Mortgage of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property TO-DAY MONDAY, the 18th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 261 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 135524, New No. 17/13645, Old Survey No. 268-270 and New Survey No. 14/3554 and Cadastral Survey No. 1539, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3877 (3) and Street No. 64 B, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East partly by the passage and partly by the property of Haji Assoo, on the West partly by the passage and partly by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Rehman and Bomanji Ruttonji Limboowala, on the North and South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage, at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE WEDNESDAY THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF DINNING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM HOUSEHOLD MADE TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD SEASONWOOD FURNITURE PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC., BY ORDER OF THE CONCERNED AND AT THEIR ACCOUNT AND RISK.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes electric table lamps, and fans, marble table phonograph and Records year winding clocks dressing chest of drawers etc.

Precious Jewellery of Brilliant diamond emerald pearl ruby ornaments containing necklaces, bracelets ear-ring booties rose rings, single diamond rings, pearl malas, collars, toranhars, etc.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1924.

A motoring friend asked us the other day why we are not advertising in all papers as some of our competitors do.

Another friend of us both who was overhearing our conversation said it is because THEY PUT ALL THAT MONEY IN THE VALUE THEY GIVE

ADVERTISING

ENOUGH SAID!

THE ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
'Phone: 26106. Wire: Automotive.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
THE REMAINING SIX CONCLUDING PARTS
of the Gorgeous, Stupendous Universal Drama
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

Those who have been fortunate to see the opening six parts are specially recommended not to miss these remaining last parts as

THEY ARE MORE POWERFUL AND THE CLIMAX IS REALLY THRILLING!

Featuring such Popular Stars as
LON CHANEY—NORMAN KERRY—PATSY RUTH MILLER—WINIFRED BRYSON
and 3500 others. The programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL AND POPULAR
CINEMA Phone No. NOVELTY CINEMA 40106.
Has the Pleasure to Present To-Night and This Week
Dialy At 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
The Extra-Ordinary Historical Super-Jewel

Poona Raided

In 7 Jewel Reels
Produced by "the Deccan Pictures Corporation."
Story & Direction by Bhargavram Warerkar
Excellent Settings, Drapery & Photography!
A COSMOPOLITAN PICTURE
Enacted by Deccani, Bengali, Mahomedan & Parsi Actors
Featuring
MISS KAISAR & MISS DULAREE

CINEMA
Majestic
GIRGAUM
This week Presents
Narsinh Mehta.
Times and Rates as Usual.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE IRON BED AND ONE DRESSING TABLE.

By the order H. C. B. Mitchell, Es., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Anestis Demetriadis (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One iron bed and one dressing table.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1924.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
"LYING LIPS"
With HOUSE PETERS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"JUNE MADNESS"
With VIOLA DANA.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
With MARTHA MANSFIELD.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"NAVI-SETHANI"
Daily four shows 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
TO-NIGHT
6, 8 & 10 P. M.
HURRICANE HUTCH
IN
MANY ADVENTURES
Hurricane Hutch the famous 'Stunt' King appears in a story full of mystery and intrigue and hair-raising exploits. He is usually seen in serial pictures and this is his first feature. It was produced in England and is a succession of thrills—a jump from a motor car to a motor cycle going at full speed—a leap from a bridge on to a railway engine tearing past—a film packed with excitement.
7 REELS OF THRILLS
PATHE GAZETTE
FELIX
THE CAT
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Prices Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4. Including Tax.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 16th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 16th August 1922	1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 07	25 94	59 73	57 23
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 05	28 94	54 94	59 18
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 12	25 29	55 92	62 22
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 10	29 85	60 14	55 23

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, August. 15

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.750
Temperature of Air	82.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	80% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9
Minimum " "	80.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	152 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05 inches.
Total fall during month	1.72 "
Do. do. year	25.93 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th August	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	16	6 24	11 4	16	12 27	6 10
		18 09	11 6			
Sun.	17	0 33	28 1	17	6 30	15 9
		12 56	29 3		19 10	16 5
M.	18	1 13	27 8	18	7 6	16 7
		13 30	28 5		19 43	16 9
Tu.	19	1 54	27 0	19	7 42	17 8
		14 0	27 6		20 19	17 3
W.	20	2 33	26 2	20	8 15	18 9
		14 29	26 6		20 56	17 10
Th.	21	3 12	25 4	21	8 55	19 11
		14 57	25 6		21 36	18 6
F.	22	4 0	24 6	22	9 41	20 11
		15 29	24 7		22 29	1 90

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th August, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south-east of the province and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ambala. Temperature was almost normal except at the aforesaid station, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Cawnpore moisture in the air is in slight defect. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was slightly lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over the north of the division and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is almost normal. Temperature was as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Dwarka and generally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal except at Indore, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the south of the division; the minimum was as usual.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.31in. of rain, Marmagao 0.43in. and Karwar 0.31in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86.8 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 78.7 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.90in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum in east Hyderabad only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula and rainfall has again been locally heavy in Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Hyderabad and south-east Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.15in., Calicut 0.45in., Cochin 3.65in., Trivandrum 1.86in., Trichinopoly 1.75in. and Negapatam 0.52in.

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th August, 1924, issued from Simla:—

The break in the monsoon continues and no rain of importance has fallen outside north-east India and the east United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Kashmir and the Konkan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Dibrugarh one and a half inches; Silchar one; Dhubri three; Bogra, Mymensingh two; Jalpaiguri three; Dinajpur, Khulna, Purnea, Patna one; Bahraich three; Dehra Dun one; Mussooree one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	4.24	3.88	+0.36
Rawalpindi	..	16.90	14.93	+1.97
Lahore	..	11.84	10.02	+1.82
Hissar	..	5.07	7.41	—2.34
Ambala	0.03	12.00	15.34	—3.34
Delhi	..	10.06	14.97	—4.91
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	12.60	15.61	—3.01
Mainpuri	..	21.03	14.67	+6.36
Jhansi	..	33.40	22.33	+1107
Cawnpore	..	35.19	19.25	+1594
Allahabad	..	28.31	22.13	+6.18
Sind—				
Jacobad	..	0.28	1.90	—1.62
Karachi	0.01	2.02	4.93	—2.91
Rajputana—	..			
Ajmer	..	12.28	12.50	—0.22
Jaipur	..	20.72	14.15	+6.57
Kotah	..	31.43	17.25	+1418
Mount Abu	..	26.72	39.12	—1240
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	3.47	9.93	—6.46
Dwarka	..	2.83	9.56	—6.73
Veraval	0.01	7.96	13.51	—5.55
Rajkot	..	13.81	18.33	—4.52
Bhavnagar Para	..	5.99	13.31	—7.32
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	26.29	29.33	—3.04
Ahmedabad	..	15.15	20.89	—5.74
Deesa	..	13.79	15.95	—2.16
Central India West—	..			
Neemuch	..	14.24	17.25	—3.04
Indore	..	13.99	19.92	—5.93
Central Provinces—	..			
Jubbulpore	..	43.46	34.78	+8.68
Sangor	..	24.25	28.27	—4.02
Hoshangabad	..	25.12	30.15	—5.03
Khandwa	..	10.05	17.21	—7.46
Akola	..	9.94	18.35	—8.71
Amraoti	..	11.42	18.67	—7.25
Nagpur	..	17.97	28.59	—1062
Chanda	..	18.48	30.86	—1238
Raipur	..	18.98	30.95	—1197
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.07	25.94	50.68	—2474
Ratnagiri	0.31	77.04	73.57	+3.47
Mormugao	0.43	79.22	71.36	+7.86
Karwar	0.31	98.09	88.48	+9.61
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4.95	10.60	—5.65
Ahmednagar	..	5.41	9.75	—4.34
Poona	..	0.14	14.15	—8.01
Sholapur	..	4.11	11.17	—7.06
Bijapur	..	0.80	6.97	—6.17
Belgaum	0.01	34.98	30.75	+4.23
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	8.49	14.24	—5.75
Nizamabad (Indr.)	..	8.24	21.07	—1283
Hyderabad	0.90	11.73	14.47	—2.74
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.15	110.34	86.50	+2384
Calicut	0.45	122.48	74.34	+4814
Cochin	3.65	110.59	58.74	+5185
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.01	24.59	14.84	+9.75
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.08	9.90	14.61	—4.71
Bellary	..	2.53	4.93	—2.40
Cuddapah	..	6.26	9.85	—3.59
Madras	..	9.81	8.13	+1.68
Bangalore	0.06	11.02	9.68	+1.34
Coimbatore	..	19.71	5.71	+1600
Trichinopoly	1.78	3.54	4.31	—0.77
Negapatam	0.52	1.60	5.09	—3.49

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the Statement of Affairs as on August 8th 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,57 50 000
Public Deposits		29,32 64 000
Other Deposits		74,38 90 000
Contingent Liabilities		
Sundries		81 41 000
Rupees		1,14,72 95 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		15,91 13 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 00 000
Loans		18,77 47 000
Cash Credits		41,21 08 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		4,58 25 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		26 67 000
Dead Stock		2,59 16 000
Sundries		48 24 000
Balances with other Banks		1,37 35 000
		86,41 35 000
Cash		28,31 60 000
Rupees		1,14,72 95 000

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 530
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 600
Bank's buying D D Frcs 590

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311¼

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.54-7/8
London—Paris Frcs 80.05
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.70
London—Brussels Frcs. 87.10
London—Rome Liras 100.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Aug. 15.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/16 steady
Bar Gold £10.8 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/4 quiet.

London, Aug. 16.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 3/32 firm
Bar Silver Spot 33 5/8 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	
Bank Demand	1/5 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	311 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	168 1/2
Shanghai	231
Japan	129
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm 1710
Christiania 3244
Amsterdam 1161
Switzerland 2405
Yesterday's
Belgium 8843
Athens 25050
Prague 15225

London, Aug. 15.

Exchange on London in Paris. closed
" " in Germany 19,115,000,000,000

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4-3/4

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 1/4 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1/2 plus 1/8.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £77 7/8 plus 1/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 plus 1/8.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £112 1/2 plus 1/2.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 1/4 nominal unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 47 1/2 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 plus 1/8.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 56 5/8 plus 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/5/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/5/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/2/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 80
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/4

London, Aug. 15.

Bar gold ready s. 90-8
Silver ready d. 33-12
Silver forward d. 33-12

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull market.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 16

Ready :—24—6—

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan	24-6-0	24-4-3		24-6-0
Bhadrwa	24 4-0	24-2-9		24-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—6—9
Ase
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 16

Ready :—80—0—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Sravan	80-0-0	79-14-0		80 0-0
Bhadrwa	80-5 0	80-3-0		80-5-0

Teji Mandi :—
Bhadrwa 1-4-0
Ase
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 16.

A drop of 77 to 82 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation on reports of good rains in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 10 points down. The undertone of the market is easy on account of favourable weather reports and crop prospects.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 15th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co.:—

"Increased crop view causing general liquidation."

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 15th August (11-5 p.m.) as under:—

"National Ginners conditions about 66 per cent., crop about 12,450,000 bales."

In response to a sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 515 i.e. Rs. 5 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Bezar operators and Commission Houses were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 517 at which rate the market remained steady for some time. On general buying the market advanced further to Rs. 519 and closed at the same rate at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 491 and steadily improved to Rs. 495 on one Japanese House and Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate at 3 p.m. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 444.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry from Exporters was a fairly good one. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

The Sewri market is closed to-day owing to the death of Mr. Thomas Moore, last Chairman of the Cotton Trade Association.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200
Total Day's Sales of Eas Indian 300
Mid. Americans Spot. Universal Standard 16.94 moderate demand
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 26.25

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	27.40
January	26.60
March	26.87

New Orleans 10 a.m.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400 xd, Contributory 356/4 xd, Central Bank 24/4 xd, India Bank 80/8 xd and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

London, Aug. 15.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £20 3/16.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136 ex dividend.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 115, Apollo 15, Bombay Cotton 455, Bombay Dyeing 671/4, Bradbury 460, Century 351/4, Central India 493/12, Colaba Land 151/4, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 222/8, Dawn 615, Edw Sassoon 175 xd, Elphinstone 30, Fazulbhoy 916, Finlay 580, Gokak 95, Ind Bleaching 225 xd, Ind Malwa 360, Jamshed Mfg 120, Kastoorchand 130, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1000, Laxmi Cotton 4630, Madhowji 236, Mathuradas 100, M Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 125, Morarji 2490, New Great 310, New City 320, Pabani 317/8, Pearls 508/12, Phoenix 472/8, Simplex 196/4, Standard 1500, Swan 795, Swadeshi 547/8, Tata Mill 187/8, Vishnu Cotton 1695 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 160 xd, Andhra Valley 390, Bombay Burma 305 xd, Bombay Burma N I 70 xd, Bt Burma Pet 6, Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 52/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni ord 65, Katni defd 175, New India Insur 15/8, Shivrajpur 43, Tata Iron ord 15/8, Tata Iron defd 45, Tata Hydro 722/8 xd and Scindia Steam 7/12.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Aug. 14.

It was largely owing to marked improvement in value of sterling that the New York silver declined rather rapidly. This rise in exchange made several holders of silver stocks nervous and there has been good reselling by bulls, in addition to the sales from China and America, against which Continent was practically the only buyer. While so much uncertainty in American exchange continues we cannot look much steadiness of silver market, but with the continuance of Continental orders if undertone remains good and should there be any demand from India, Messrs. Mocatta are of opinion that higher prices may be seen.

America. Looks as though the trade demand is likely to broaden further.

October	26.53
January	26.51

CLOSING PRICES.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. K. J. C. LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

August	16.15	—.11
September	15.93	—.11
October	15.43	—.10
November	15.23	—.9
December	15.14	—.8
January	15.13	—.9
February	15.10	—.8
March	15.07	—.8
April	15.02	—.8
May	14.98	—.8
June	14.80	—.9
July	14.75	—.6

Tone:—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 15.

Total Actual Export 5,000
Total Forwarded 42,000
Total Imports 30,000
Total Stock 488,000
Actual Weekly Sales 29,160

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

August	24.90	plus 5
September	23.15	,, 5
October	21.45	,, 5
November	20.95	,, 5
December	20.74	,, 4
January	20.53	,, 3
February	20.42	,, 3
March	20.31	,, 3
April	20.23	,, 3
May	20.13	,, 3
June	20.03	,, 3
July	19.93	,, 3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.70
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.10
M. G., Bengal "Fine"	12.50
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.25
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.75
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13.25
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.90
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	13.30
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.70
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.60
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.00
M. G. Scinde, "Fine".	12.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to Continent	
Futures at New York	
October	26.85 —.80
December	26.26 —.79
January	26.15 —.82
March	26.43 —.77
Spot Cotton at New York	29.40 —.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	26.90 —.66
Tone of Spot Cotton—	
Futures at New Orleans	
October	26.12 —.68
December	26.08 —.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 3/8
Silver—Foreign mined 68.	

New York, Aug. 15.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 49,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain 12,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent 26,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 220,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 149,000

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 16.

Futures at New York.		
October	26.12	—.73
December	25.45	—.81
January	25.35	—.80
March	25.65	—.78

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Business was irregular in cloth and demand was quiet—Yarns were in moderate demand.
Water Twist 2/2
Printers cloth 48/6

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 15.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 52/6 Aug./Sep. buyers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 53/6 Aug./Sept. buyers.
Tone:—Firmer.
Australian 58/8 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Tone:—Steady.
Choice White Karachi 54 Aug./Sept. paid and buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 53 Aug./Sept. buyers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 16. (6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 6	8 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 10 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	89 0 0	18 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	..	
Delivery	41 0 0	6 1 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 13 6	
Wheat, Sept.	8 5 3	
Linseed, May	13 15 6	
Linseed, Sept.	13 13 0	
Groundnuts, Bold D/G	72 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	91 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/G	16 12 0	
Cotton D/G	5 15 0	

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 15.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug./Sep. shipment at £22 1/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feg. shipment to Hull at £18 5/8. In Castor Oil. Firsts 73 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi at 54 for Aug./Sep. shipment.

METALS.

London, Aug. 15.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 7/8
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 77/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8
Tin Block
Tin Block £257½

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	62 8 0
Do	1	62 8 0
Do	1 1/4	61 8 0
Do	1 1/2	61 8 0
Do	1 3/4	61 8 0
Do	2	61 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay Aug 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3/4	67 0 0
Copper	1/	67 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	67 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	66 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	66 8 0
Copper	2/	66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		63 0 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		62 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		22 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		58 0 0
" " " to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		67 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 16.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1 1 9
Currimbhai No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
David No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0 14 9
Trikamdas No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara No.	10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji No.	6 1/2	0 13 3
Light-house No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan No.	40—1	1 9 6
" No.	42—2	1 13 9
" No	20	1 2 9
" No	32	1 7 0

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 15.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 22 1/8 Aug./Sept. Done Buyers 22 5/8 July done.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net firmer—Shipments Small.
Raw Linseed August Done 40/8
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sept./Decr. Buyers 40 1/8
Rentes 3 per cent 53½
Berlin Cheques on London 33 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 3/4
Absence of Buyers. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2½
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

New York, Aug. 15.

Demand Bills 45475

London, Aug. 15.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/8 sellers for Aug./Sept. £18 5/8 paid and buyers for Jan./Feb. shipment. Firm but quiet small shipments.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 5/8 Aug./Sept. buyers quiet.
Castorseed Bombay £29 1/2 Aug./Sept. sellers steady but quiet.
Rapeseed Ferozepore real Bold £21 1/2 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria £21 3/4 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 1/2 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.
Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for September/October shipment to Hull at £ 21 1/8 and for January/February shipment at £ 18 5/8. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi afloat at 53/9.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 15.

Barley, Karachi 40 Aug./Sept. sellers.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 15.

Para Fine Hard Cure 14 Sep./Oct. sellers, steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 August Firmer and more demand. No pressure to sell.

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 15.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15.

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

London, Aug. 15

Weekly bullion shipments £396,953.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—
22/3 September sellers.
22/3 October/December sellers.
22/6 January/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay—
22/8 January/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi—
22/8 January/March sellers.
Tone:—Very quiet.

Bitumex
REG.
DEFIES CORROSION.

It is the highest grade Bituminous Solution that can possibly be produced, and gives maximum PROTECTION TO ALL CLASSES OF IRON AND STEEL WORK.

It will withstand exposure to the most severe conditions, and the condensation of the most confined space. Resists water, heat and acid vapours.

Sole Agents for India and Burma
WALTER ROGERS & CO.,
1, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22344.—Telegrams: Impact.
111, Radha Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. Telephone: 1291.—Telegrams: Rogwl.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 16, 5 P.M.

Ready Prices are unaltered with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4400 bags, showing a good record of offtake during half day's work.

Our Forward Market has ruled steady with no marked fluctuations. Arise of a Pence or two has been an evidence in respect of Forward Positions (Java Sugar). Beet Prices (Distant Deliveries) have similarly improved by 2d. per cwt. and Mauritious Crystal Sugar prices for October/November/December shipment have improved by 2d. with a fair amount of business doing.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar. Ready Rs. 20/10 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar S S. Pasha Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar S. S. Nurjehan Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar shipment June Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar shipment July Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar shipment August/September Sh 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar shipment October/December Sh 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar shipment November/December Sh 20/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritious Crystal Sugar shipment August or September Sh 20/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritious Crystal Sugar shipment Sept. or October Sh 20/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar shipment October/November/December Sh 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

BOMBAY, August 15.

Prices for ready Sugars fluctuated to the extent of 2 to 4 annas per cwt according to demand while there was large fluctuations in forward positions on stronger advices from all quarters and prices were raised 6d to 1s per cwt. all round and a very large business was done the Mauritius Crystals September/December shipment at 20s 6d to 21s. 3d. C. I. F. Bombay. A fair business was done in Beet November/December at 20s. 9d. to 21s. 3d. F. B. Harbour and B. R. B. October/December shipment at 21s. 6d. F. B. Harbour. A large quantity of Javas changed Lands in July September and October/December at 21s. 3d. to 21s. 6d. and 21s. 3d. to 22s. 3d. Free Bombay Harbour latter being in good enquiry from Karachi and Calcutta in particular.

Karachi and Calcutta markets ruled strong with good business done Java reported a very strong market during early part of the week prices advanced from 13 3/4 gilders to 15 1/2 gilders with speculators buying but since last two days there was sharp reaction and with easier advices there are free sellers and buyers have withdrawn. Mauritius have raised limits but free seller at every advance. We expect total business done in Mauritius for our market is about 50,000 Tons.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. ready Rs. 20/10 eq. 21s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.
T. M. O. June 21s. 6d. F. B. Harbour
T. M. O. July/September 23s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. October/December 21s. 10d. F. B. Harbour.
Mauritius September/Decemmber 20s. 10d. F. B. Harbour.
S. S. Pasha arrived from Java with 40,000 Bags.

MILL STORES MARKET.

BOMBAY, August 15.

The Market continued quiet throughout the whole week, the demand being limited. Cotton Heads kept changing hands at Rs. 1/11/6 and steel reeds at As. 3/3 Cotton Bandings and Ropes kept very firm, the demand being comparatively better this week.

Japanese Bobbins kept dull, Wilson Bobbins being in more demand than Japanese. Ring Rabbeth Japanese changed hands at Rs. 9/8 and the market is again showing weaker tendency. Conical Pirns are scarce however, a limited demand has prevented the growth in prices.

Sundries are quiet.
The quotations are:—
Heads 15/40s Rs 1/11/6.
Reeds As 3/3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs 8/4.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken Rs 8/12.
Scroll Banding Re 1/7
Tubular Bandings Rs 2/7.
Ropes Rs 2/3.
Fillets As 3/3.
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs 24.
Roving tubes Japan Rs 23
Pirns Conical 5 inches Rs 8.
Ring Rabbeth 5 inches Enamel Rs 9/8.
Warner Bobbins Rs 70.
Dobby Harness Rs 22/8.
Card cans Fibre Rs 3/12.
Sizing flannel 72 inches Rs 4.

COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, August 15.

We found as reported in our last reports some tendency of speculation in Alizarines. Again there was a fall in the prices. Holidays are intervening and still it cannot be said for certain whether the same has any solid backing or not. It seems some play is made to remove the dullness in the market. Buyers are not likely to be deceived as they are now a days cautious buyers for immediate requirements. Congo Red, Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are in poor demand. Magenta Crystals remain firm on account of the steady demand from upcountry.

The quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs 92/93.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs 94/96
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I.P Rs 90/91.
Congo red Rs 1/12.
Nigrosene Xls Rs 1/12.
Methyl Violet Rs 3/10.
Victoria Blue Rs 3/12.
Sulphur Black Re 1.
Perpurine Benzo Rs 2.
Perpurine Delta Rs 3/2.
Malachite Green Rs 3/10.
Magenta Xls Rs 6/12.
Hemetine Xls Re 1/8.
Indenthrene Blue Rs 4/4.
Soluble Blue Rs 8.
Fast red Rs 5/8.

Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th Aug. 1924.

Cotton	4,935 Bales
Wheat	10,568 "
Linseed	8,615 "
Rape, etc	1,997 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	42 "
Groundnuts	1,286 "
Castorseed	3,132 "
Rice	70,579 "
Myrabollams	1,025 "
Cottonseed	11,956 "
Mowraseed	852 "
Gram	3,604 "
Juwar	959 "
Masur	424 "
Barley	358 "
Bajri	1,210 "
Coal	1,441 Tons

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has passed the following resolution on Cotton Excise Duty and forwarded it to Government.

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association is of opinion that it is very essential that the Cotton Excise Duty should be repealed without any delay.

In view of the fact that the owners of the cotton mills will, by such action, greatly benefit, the Council is of opinion that a moiety of the sum that will be saved to the mill-owners by such a repeal should be devoted to amelioration of the condition of Indian labour.

The Council, therefore, urges upon the Government of India to take prompt action in the matter."—A. P.

TANNED HIDES.

London, Aug. 15.

Of the 77,000 offered 72,000 were sold. There was a fair attendance with steady demand at about the previous sales rates on an average. Madras and some fourths were 1/2 to a penny dearer, Calf were at par to a penny in advance. Bombays extra heavy were a penny lower.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.

Bombay, August 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 6
Elphinstone	1 2 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth+Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugie) per lb.	1 6 0
Peblman	1 5 6
Eavla	1 5 6
Salita:—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 0
Dhooties yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Pearl	7 6 0
Hindustan per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece	7 12 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 12 0
E. D. Rachael	7 4 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 12 0
Hindustani	12 12 0

BELGAUM CONGRESS.

PLEA FOR COMMON PROGRAMME.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya when speeches were delivered on "Belgaum Congress Programme." by several leaders of the Swaraj Party, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-law, presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said after the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee recently held at Ahmedabad a sort of chill and depression had prevailed in the country. The enthusiasm of 1920-21 which Mahatma Gandhi had roused was waning and people had once again gone to slumber especially after the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. He urged the people to revive the enthusiasm which Mahatmaji had inspired in 1920-21 and not to be discouraged. The Indian National Congress, he said, was a non-official Republic of the country, and as such this body should echo the true sentiment of the country. If there was a difference of opinion or a competition between parties to get majority in the Indian National Congress it would have unfavourable effect upon the mind of the Government and it would also give an impression to the bureaucracy that the country was still divided, that there was no unity and therefore the hold on the country need not be relaxed. The country, therefore, should get united and tell the Government that the non-cooperation movement was not dead, and that it was still as effective and powerful as it was before. The dignity and honour of the non-cooperation movement were in the hands of the people themselves and it was for them to hold fast and show the Government that the country was one and united in its demand for Swaraj. The principles underlying the Non-Cooperation movement were, not to help the Government, to try to wreck its administration as well as prestige and at the same time remain non-violent. He however thought that unless the country reached a stage when the people determined not to pay taxes and practise Civil Disobedience, Swaraj would not be attained. The principles of the non-acceptance of Government House hospitality, the renouncing of titles and the refusal of titles were all good to a certain extent, but Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes were the real armours of warfare to win Swaraj. If late there had arisen some difference of opinion in regard to the boycott of schools and colleges and law courts and Councils, but the Swaraj Party was at one with the fundamental principles of attaining Swaraj, viz:—Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes. He regretted that while the Swaraj Party was one in ideal with the Non-Cooperation movement, at the A.I.C.C. at Ahmedabad Mahatma Gandhi had thought it fit to move that none but those who agreed with the Non-Cooperation programme should remain on the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress.

CONGRESS, A NON-OFFICIAL REPUBLIC.

He urged the people not to allow this opinion prevail in the Belgaum Congress. Such difference of opinion would prove disastrous to the well-being of the country. It was immaterial whether people spun cotton or not, or refused or accepted titles, or Government House dinner. So far on essential and fundamental points both the Swaraj Party and the No-changers were at one. If only one class of persons only were entitled to sit on the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress who subscribed to certain principles or programme and not the other who did not widely differ from the first the position would be like the one which every Indian leader had been deprecating and protesting against the White rulers all along. For instance the Indians in Kenya were taken as inferiors by the White settlers, and in South Africa the Indians were given second-class citizenship, as if Whites were the Brahmins and the Indians Shudras. Likewise exclusive predominance and rights of a certain party in the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress would give the same interpretation which all Indians were deprecating outside India, and it would give a handle to their enemies to use against Indians themselves. The Indian National Congress was like a non-official republic and as such every man and citizen had an equal right to sit in the Executive Committee and its deliberations. Any citizen who paid four annas for membership and agreed with the Indian National Congress' programme had the right to sit in the Congress and its Executive Committee. There should be no difference of opinion on this question. Let there be difference of opinion in regard to Councils entry and other minor questions, but so far as the Swaraj party agreed with the Congress programme, and Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes its members had equal rights with others to sit on the Executive Committees of the Congress. To give a battle to the Government and shake the foundations of the bureaucracy there was only one way, viz: unity and united programme. Owing to the difference of opinion and disunity that was now prevailing in the country for some time past, Government had taken advantage of it and construed it as weakness of the country. The people therefore had received many shocks in the last few months. Lord Lytton had indulged in irresponsible speeches, Rt Hon. S. Sastri who had gone to England sailing had returned mourning the Cabinet and the people of England were changed and their former desire to do justice to India had evaporated. It was the duty of all Indians therefore to awake and see how they lay in view of the condition the difference of opinion had erected. Their difference and disunion should be sunk to oblivion and people should be prepared for Civil Disobedience everywhere. Councils, Municipalities, local boards and village punchayets should be captured, and on a gigantic scale the country should be prepared for the goal of Swaraj. Then and only then Government and the Labour Cabinet would think of giving Swaraj to India which they had pledged to give so often.

A GREAT TRAGEDY.

Mr. J. K. Mehta then said the present situation was most tragic and it required a capable artist to portray it correctly. While in 1920-21 India was within an inch of getting Swaraj it was some miles away at present and was some years distant from its goal. In 1921 the echoes of India's greatness had reverberated through Europe and America and many distant countries that Indian people had risen definitely in peaceful revolution against the greatest power in the world which had emerged triumphantly from the greatest Aramageddon. India had risen then to the highest pinnacle of popularity and greatness. Now she had fallen down. This was a great tragedy in the history of the country. The greater tragedy was still that some people had to speak even on occasions against one whom in their hearts of hearts they worshipped. That they had to speak against the policy of Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest tragedy. When Mahatmaji was at Juhu it was the hope of the people that as he was free once again he would lead them to the promised goal but there came that unfortunate A.I.C.C.'s meeting at Ahmedabad which caused some set back among the people. The people who were the source of greatest strength to the country and who had stuck through thick and thin to the Congress were placed in an awakward position so that they might not become members of the Executive Committee. Perhaps it was the intention of Mahatmaji to see how far his own Congress people were ready to carry on the programme to which the Congress was committed. In fact, however, this line of action laid down by the A.I.C.C. was received in a very tragic manner. The people who did not believe in the five boycotts would have to resign from the Executive office of the Congress and even those who devoted their time to khadar and charkha and yet sent their children to Government schools were subjected to the same fate.

This set-back had enabled the bureaucracy to tighten its hold upon the people. The weakness of the people caused by the difference of opinion had become the strength of the opponents. It was the duty of the people therefore to get united and support the Belgaum Congress which was like a load-star. There was no programme or policy at present, and therefore the people had become depressed and pessimists. The country was in need of a common programme to be adopted at the Belgaum Congress. The Belgaum Congress was, therefore, expected to be more important then even Ahmedabad, Congress. There was no question of the five boycotts on which the opinion of the country was unanimous and in favour. But he thought, in view of the present condition of the country, certain modifications were necessary. For instance, there was a difference of opinion in regard to Council entry, but he thought that those who went to Councils did so to carry on Non-Cooperation even there. The boycott of schools and law courts, he said, could be suspended at present and again revived when the country would be again ready for it. The state of actual warfare had passed now, and what was wanted at the present moment was strict and hard discipline to take final action against the common foe. When the country was in a state of discipline it could not fight, and in that case boycott of schools and law courts could be well suspended till the country was in an actual state of war. At the Belgaum Congress therefore the boycott of schools and law courts should be suspended until India was capable of establishing its own institutions. Let it be decided there that the Swaraj Party could go to the Councils and fight the Government from within and the orthodox party should fight from outside the Councils. If this was done, the Belgaum Congress would bring about unity where disunity prevailed at present. He hoped that Mahatmaji would have the magnanimity to listen to this appeal and from January next the country would have the same fervour and passion of patriotism which distinguished it in 1921.

PLEA FOR COMMON PROGRAMME.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai then said Mahatmaji had promised swaraj in one year if the five boycotts were practised, but in the meantime Mahatmaji went to jail and dampness in the ardour of the country prevailed. After this a committee was appointed to go round the country and enquire into the condition, and they recommended Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes and also Council entry. They came to this conclusion because the right kind of men in whom people had confidence could not go to the Councils and those who went to the Councils did not hold confidence of the people. Even Government had to admit this. New repressive laws were enacted and fresh taxes were imposed upon the people in the regime of these Councils and the Assembly. The Swaraj Party, therefore, came into existance and undertook to fight the Government. The Swaraj Party, therefore, had as much right to go to Congress executive as any other party. The Congress did not belong to any particular party or individual. Whoever subscribed to its principle had a right to go there. He urged for a common programme at the Belgaum Congress that might be acceptable to all the people of India.

Mr. Ranchodas Gandhi said the British Government was a business Government and India had to fight on economic grounds. The country was in a great need of a common but simple programme, so that all may be united as one man, and give a common battle to the Government. In the Belgaum Congress there was no necessity of a majority, but of unanimity. Owing to the present difference of opinion, India was not able to do anything for her sons and daughters in Kenya and South Africa. He appealed to the people of Bombay to join the Swaraj Party and support it.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

"KESARI"-"VINOD" FUND.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

We are asked to publish the following appeal:—

It is now well-known that the "Kesari" of Poona and the "Vinod" of Bombay have been fined respectively Rs. 5,200 and Rs. 1,800 for Contempt of Court. At a public meeting held during the last week at the Marwadi Vidyalaya every speaker emphasised the public aspect of these cases and a distinct unanimity of opinion was expressed regarding the need of raising a public fund to meet the heavy fines imposed on the two papers. As Mr. Natarajan very truly observed, the fines must be regarded as virtually fines to the people whose sentiments the two papers endeavoured to express. Indian journalism has to struggle for independence and the struggle will be carried on vigorously only if the public shows its readiness to stand by the cause of journalism whenever Government attempts to suppress its voice. It is, therefore, to-day the duty of every citizen who has some love for the independence of Indian journalism at heart to come forward and render solid pecuniary help by contributing to the 'Kesari-Vinod Fund." Contributions may be sent to:—

1. Dr. G. S. Palsule, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

2. Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Girgaum Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Receipts will be acknowledged for the moneys received and the names of the contributors will be published in the leading papers of Bombay.

SAROJINI NAIDU.
SHAUKAT ALI.
M. B. VELKAR.
BALUBHAI T. DESAI.
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.
D. D. SATHAYE.
N. D. SAVARKAR.
KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

A "FASCINATING FILM."

(BY BALCONY MAN.)

"Poonabar Hulla" or "Poona Raided", that is the title of the story that is being dished up to the picture-loving public of Bombay at the Cinema Novelty since Saturday last. The scenario has been written by Mr. Bhargavram Warerker, the popular dramatist of Bombay whose skill and merit as a writer for the stage has already been recognised by the public who flock together whenever Mama's (like Kaka Baptista sir. Warerker is known as Mama Warerker) books are put on board either in Grant Road or in the locality known as "Play House." The "picture", "Poona Raided" has been released by the "Deccan Pictures Corporation", under the direct supervision of the Scenerio-writer whose valuable suggestions have added to the immensely successful bring-out of the "picture" for the show. It is a heroic episode of the various aspects of the sterling character of world's greatest democratic King, Seevaji Maharaj, whose life and the Kingdom founded by him offer a good deal of materials to write and contemplate on. The story told in pictures by Mr. Warerker and that done in a most fascinating vein, has had many important, initiative and salutory departures from the old-old tracks beaten by former writer of Maharatta History. As regards the film, opinion may be expressed in a few words that with a view to retaining the Realism, which is sine-qua-non in historical pictures, almost all the scenes were photoed at the actual spots—spots that remind the inhabitants of Maharastra the valour of Seevaji, the past glory of his Kingdom and the unalloyed patriotism of that "greatest son of India". I believe this is the first time in India that an enterprising film company has spared neither pains nor money to present to the public the exact pictures of the places where the scenes of the plot and story are laid and I hope this very fact will surely capture the imagination of the appreciating intellegentsia of Bombay.

Mr. Warerker is always a bold writer and in his maiden attempt at writing for the screen he has perhaps overstepped his former sentimentalities and introduced such new things in his "Poonabar Hulla" as social reform marriage between Rajput and Maratha, women's patriotic work as spy, Seevaji's freely mixing with his Naiks, Generals and Servants and not sending fiats from the throne as is generally seen in other "pictures" and last but not the least to characterise Seevaji as the incarnation of God Sankara, would certainly revolutionise the historical world of India and would set the intelligent public a thinking. In our boyhood we were made to gulp the story that Seevaji was illiterate but Mr. Warerker in his story tells us that even a girl, (Gajra by name, daughter of Bahirje" a faithful servant of Seevaji,) could read and write, and she dedicated herself to the services of the Motherland. This shows that the Motherhood of India was not lagging behind in education and Seevaji must have been a great promoter of education both among males and females. But yet the unfounded, unfortunate, and ill-got-up story that the Maharaja, Seevaji was illiterate! Mr. Warerker has given the lie direct to the charge by introducing his Gajra to us who was well versed in reading and writing to prove in no uncertain terms that not only the Maharaja was himself a literate man but even the women of his times and regime were literate. Mr. Warerker has put in a controversial point which gives much food for reflection to that class of writers who are known as "interested in historical researches." As for the social reform marriage between a Marhatha and Rajput, it is left to the discretion of the research scholars to accept it or dismiss it at a moment's notice. "Poona Raided" is an exhilarating and thinking story from "Alpha to Omega" and gives one a comprehensive idea of the wonderful spying system that flourished in Seevaji's times. Honouring the Brahmin and women was a creed in Seevaji's life and here in Mr. Warerker's story we find a practical demonstration of Seevaji's respecting the feelings of the Begum of Shaistakhan who with tears in eyes supplicated him not to widow her and how courteously she was received and consoled by the great Seevaji. This chapter, ("Poona Raided") of the Maharatta History has been masterly dealt with by Mr. Warerker with inimitable touches of humour, pathos and romanesque. The costumes and the setting are exactly of the times of the Moghuls and the Maratta and Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Moghe, Mr. Pagnis, Mr. Sausare and Miss Dulara appear to be the "Star Artists" for their excellent impersonations as Seevaji, Shaistakhan, Baherji, Kissen Sing and Gaira respectively. No less credit is due to Mr. Anandiker for the skill he has displayed in photography.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSN.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING OF TENANTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, a public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when the situation created by the refusal of introduction of Mr. J. Addyman's Bill for extending the period of operation of the Rent Acts as applicable to non-dwelling premises will be considered, and important resolutions concerning the welfare of tenants will be moved by several leading citizens. All tenants are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

APPEAL BY RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

The following is a report of the relief work carried on in the flooded areas by the Ramakrishna Mission, Madras:—

The report for the week ending 7th August shows that more than a thousand people were helped with food grain from the Bhavani and Dalavaipettai centres in the Coimbatore district. At Satyamangalm, thanks to the enthusiasm of Mr. Kasim, the Deputy Tahsildar, relief was given to 200 people including Mahomedans, chucklers and weavers. About 100 clothes were distributed to those who were badly in need of clothing. In the Tanjore district relief work was in operation in about 15 villages and 1,750 people were helped in all.

It is proposed to gather building materials for the construction of huts and distribute them to the very poorest and most destitute families.

Relief on a much larger scale is demanded everywhere and as soon as funds are available, it is proposed to start some new centres of work. We, therefore, appeal once again to the generous public to help us with men and money, so that the distress of the poor may be alleviated in some measure at least.

Contributions, however small, may be sent to the following and will be duly acknowledged:—Swami Shivananda, President, Ramakrishna Mission, P. O. Belur, Howrah, Bengal; or Swami Saradaranda, the Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Udbodhan Office, P. O. Baghbazaar, Calcutta; or Swami Sharvananda, President, Ramakrishna Mission, P. O. Mylapore, Madras.

COLLECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

Swami Vishwananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, (Bombay No. 12), acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions in aid of relief work of the Ramakrishna Mission in the flooded districts of Southern India:—

Mr. S. Ramaswamy (from the staff of the C. T. S. Office, G. I. P.), Rs. 26; Mr. S. Krishnaswamy (from the Sastri Coffee Hotel, Fort), Rs. 3-8; Mr. Vedanta Ramaniyam (from the staff of the Audit Office, New Custom House), Rs. 8-8; Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan (from the C. T. M. Office, G. I. P.), Rs. 38; Mr. S. R. R. (from the staff of the Loco Office), Rs. 15; Mr. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Rs. 2; Mr. M. M. Kamdar, Rs. 25; Mr. Derabji Ratanji Pagdiwala, Rs. 25; through C. V. Yogi, Rs. 23; Mr. V. N. Swami (silver wares worth about) Rs. 200; Mr. R. N. Desai, Re. 1; through Ram, Rs. 37-8; a Parsi, Rs. 10; through S. Sundereshwar Iyer of Central Bank, Rs. 30; Mr. Ramnikdal Gordhandas Parikh (Ahmedabad), Rs. 50; Mr Vadilal A. Shah, Rs. 25.

DISTRESSED PEOPLE OF S. INDIA.

APPEAL TO WOMEN TO ORGANISE RELIEF MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 15.

The following appeal for relief to the distressed people of South India has been issued by Mrs. Sarala Devi, Lahore:—

Fifty thousand houses of South Madras have been devastated by flood. Imagine my Indian Sisters, tens of thousands of women of our blood have no roofs on their heads to-day, they are on the streets, semi-nude and without food. They have none for their tiny babies even who are pining away under their very eyes. Their husbands are dying with wet, cold and hunger and with broken hearts for the loss of all they possessed to feed their wives and children with. Wives and husbands, fathers, mothers and children are all in the same plight. No one can help the other. Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. We know not why this affliction has been sent to them. But one thing is perfectly clear, our sisterly duty towards the afflicted. It behoves us sisters who have even two saris to give one away to clothe a naked sister with, who have several mouthfuls to eat daily at several meals, to save at least the cost of one meal and a half for one hungry sister and a baby in the flooded area of Madras. In every province of India the women should organise relief measures apart from what the men may be doing, for the honour of their own souls. They should form committees of representative women of all classes and creeds, distribute the work of collection of clothes and money and forward the same to Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Ex-Advocate-General, Madras, or any other person in charge of the relief fund under any society. The existing Associations of women in every province can start work immediately independently of a central Committee. Those sisters who can afford to go personally to Madras and minister to the distressed should do so without hesitation or delay. If they can not go singly they should band themselves into Sisters of Love and Sisters of Mercy and proceed as on a pilgrimage. The sisters of the unaffected parts may very well give a lead in this respect.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Goschen accompanied by his personal staff arrived in Madras on Sunday morning by a special train from Ootacamund. His Excellency halted at Coimbatore for a few hours where he received the Malabar Tenants Deputation.

The Governor opens the August Session of the Madras Legislative Council tomorrow.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League was held on Saturday in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presiding. Mr. N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary read the report of the working of the League from January to December 1923. (A summary of the report will appear in a later issue.).

Mr. K. Natarajan in moving the adoption of the report, paid a tribute to Mr. N. M. Joshi, whom he styled as a living encyclopoedia on social work in India and said that the League might well be proud of such an acquisition. Continuing he said that they had already listened to a variety of useful work that the League was doing but he personally thought that many of the activities which the League busied itself with, ought to be rightly carried on either by the civic authorities or by the state. The fact that such subjects as mass education and public health were required to be looked after by such bodies as the League, showed how far behind the times they in India were since those problems were at present the legitimate functions either of the civic authorities or of the State in all modern nations of the world. This had, in a way, handicapped the League to devote proper and adequate attention to matters that really fell within its province. Continuing Mr. Natarajan said that they must use all constitutional reforms for the furtherance of social work for social work formed the basis of all political advancement. They must utilise all political opportunities afforded them to raise the average individual. In fine, Mr. Natarajan advised the social workers to assert themselves.

Mr. H. W. Bryant of the Y. M. C. A. said he appreciated the opportunity afforded him to speak a few words on social service. Referring to prostitution he said that though they had an act for the prevention and checking of the vice, they found that no amount of legislation could cleanse the city of the blot as public opinion and missionary efforts. Mr. Bryant ended by paying his tribute to the work of the S. S. League.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar who spoke next dwelt at great length upon the plight of social workers and deprecated the attitude of the public in making the social workers the butt-end of all ridicule and criticism. Prof. Joshi who followed Mr. Devdhar put in a word for the cleanbreast workers of the city who were neglected at present by the S. S. League.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said that he entirely associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Natarajan. He assured Mr. Devdhar that they all appreciated his services in the cause of social work and that he (Mr. Devdhar) was rather harsh on his critics. Modern social service, said Mr. Lalubhai, was mainly ambulance work to look after the ravages of industrial civilisation. Inequalities more or less, were present in all countries and at all times. They were probably more marked in industrial centres and as such there was no wonder if the S. S. League Bombay paid more attention to remove these wreckages of industrial centres. Referring to himself, the speaker said, though he was a capitalist or more correctly an Industrialist he could assure the audience that his heart went out to the poor workers even as the heart of Mr. Joshi or any one of them.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas wound up his speech by calling upon the social workers to remember that there were fanatics in both the ranks of the capitalists as well as the workers and that they must try to bring about harmony between the two classes and not follow Western methods slavishly. He hoped that they in India could evolve a better method of solving the problem and thus confer a benefit on humanity.

HOW BUFFALOES BATTLE.

EVERY ANIMAL FIGHTS IN HIS OWN WAY.

We all know how a small dog will sneak round behind an intruder on his master's premises and nip him in the leg, and some of us may have seen a big dog, such as a mastiff or Airedale, hurl itself full at the throat of an enemy.

We know how a cat scratches and a bull gores, but few perhaps realised that every different species of wild creature has its own special method of attack.

When two great bull buffaloes come to battle they charge, head down. But at the last moment comes a swerve, the object being to horn the opponent in the side. And if one gets the other down, he goes on goring him until he is dead.

The big apes have terrible teeth, and a chimpanzee or orang will seize its enemy's pay with one hand and bite off toes or fingers as easily as a man would bite a banana. Of twenty-nine orangs shot in Borneo by an English resident, five had fingers or toes missing.

Deer charge one another, head down, but elk usually stand on their hind legs and strike furiously with their front feet. The horny hooves have sharp edges that cut terribly.

Rams also charge, but as their horns are curved back, they trust mainly to their frontals of solid bone. The crash of two big mountain rams meeting can be heard for a mile and some times both opponents are temporarily stunned.

The wild boar has tusks projecting upwards from his lower jaw. They are almost as sharp as knives, and he uses them as such, not attempting to bite, but slashing sideways, and inflicting terrible wounds.

Horses of course, kick, but when two stallions fight they use their teeth, each trying to get a hold upon the neck of the other. The thick mane and gristly "crest" on the nape of a horse's neck seems to have been designed by Nature to protect male horses in battle.

The hippopotamus, like the horse, fights with its teeth. The tusks are enormous and the gape terrific. A hippo has been known to bite a boat practically in two.

A lion jumps upon the back of its prey, then with its enormously powerful paw breaks its neck. The smaller cats, too, depend almost more upon their claws than upon their teeth. The bear makes a swinging blow with its ponderous paw, such blow as crushes a man's skull like an egg shell. It is a mistake to imagine that bear's only means of attack is a hug.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Special meeting of Bombay Corporation, 5-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h 20m. Sunset 7h 5m.
Aug. 19 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 4m.
Aug. 20 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 4m.
Aug. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 21 m. Sunset 7h. 3m.
Aug. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
Aug. 23 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 21m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 24 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 1m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 19th instant at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishan Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

"SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA."

The members of the above Sabha will put on board "Sarangadara" in Tamil during the first week of September 1924, in aid of South Indian Relief Fund.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

A bye-election for the six seats from this Ward to Bombay P. C. C. those who wants to stand as a candidate they should apply before Thursday 21-8-24 up to 6 p.m. If there will be more than six the election will take place on Sunday 24-8-24 at 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the above Congress Office.

The extraordinary general body meeting of the above Committee will be held on Sunday 24-8-24 at 4 p.m. in the Congress Office to elect the President. Only four annas Congress members are allowed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Morioka Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th August, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday noon the 19th.

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

The following message was sent by the Secretary, Nayar Samaj, Bombay, to the Dewan of Travancore, on 13th August 1924, by wire:—

"Please convey to the members of the Royal Family the profound sympathy of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay, in the great loss sustained by the sad demise of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday). Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F. V.

1. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte—"The Bohemian Girl"—Balfe.
2. Mrs. Robson—Song—"Break O'Day"—Wilfrid Sanderson.
3. Mr. Magill—Song—"The Floral Dance"—K. Moss.
4. Miss Phylis Symonds—Song—"The Valley of Laughter."
5. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte—"Nocturne"—Chopin.
6. Mrs. Robson—Song—"Angus Macdonald"—Joseph Rockel.
7. Mr. Magill—Song—"Nirvana"—Stephen Adams.
8. Miss Phylis Symonds—Song—"Song of Persia."

NEW POSTAL MAIL CONTRACTORS FOR BOMBAY.

Messrs. the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd. write:—

"We are glad to inform you that the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Simla has notified to us that the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, have been pleased to appoint us as the Government Royal Mail Contractors in the city of Bombay for a period of 5 years with effect from 1st November 1924. We have decided to put an excellent fleet of the world famous Dodge Brothers commercial vehicles for this service.

The big Apollo Bunder Garage which is at present in the use of the Bombay Garage has also been taken over by us where we intend opening a Branch of our own along with the garage and other services we are prepared to render to the public on that side of Bombay."

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The undermentioned students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution are declared to have passed the Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in April last.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Advanced Second Class:—D B Dadachanji, N B Karanjia, T D Khambaita, R D Motafram, T K Sethna.

Intermediate Second Class:—D J Patel, S B Gadiwalla, M A Kotwak, D D Mehta, P N Screwvala, T C Shroff, J H Gai.

Elementary First Class:—N C Dordi, S H Mahava, T R Mistry.

Elementary Second Class:—E F Golwalla, H N Mehta, H D Mistry, M S Mistry, N B Morena, K C Patel, N M Patel, M E Vesuna, H J Irani.

THEORY & PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

Advanced Second Class:—H F Dhondy, R D Motafram, H P Shroff.

BANKING & CURRENCY.

Advanced Second Class:—R D Motafram.

Preliminary Second Class:—D B Dadachanji, N B Karanjia, M J Mistry.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Advanced First Class:—D D Adenwalla.

SHORTHAND (Speed).

Intermediate Second Class:—D J Patel.

TYPEWRITING.

Elementary Second Class:—M J Mistry.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

Not convinced, nor daunted by the recent arguments advanced by the Finance Member both in Bombay and Calcutta last month narrating and detailing the dangers of meddling with the rupee exchange in the present state of international finance, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, M.L.A., has given notice of moving at the September session of the Legislative Assembly two important Bills aiming at the reversion of the exchange ratio to the old standard of Rs. 15 to the sovereign. The first Bill proposes to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1923. The object of this Bill, Sir Purushotamdas explains, is to alter the ratio at which notes are issued from the Paper Currency Reserve for gold coins which are not legal tender, or for gold bullion. A Bill amending the Coinage Act, effecting a change in the rate at which the sovereign and half-sovereign are at present legal tender, is being separately introduced. The change contemplated by this amending Bill in the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, is consequential on the change which is expected to be made in the ratio at which the sovereign and half-sovereign are at present legal tender. The effect of both these amending Bills will be to reverse the principal action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee, as such reversal appears to be warranted by the experience gained since 1920.—"Commerce."

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The brilliant success including first place in India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination (G.D.A.) and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. Special arrangements for specialised Banking students reading for the Institute of Bankers' Diploma. (C.A.I.B.) The ex-students hold the highest position in the Accountancy, Banking and Commercial World. Write for prospectus TO-DAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1924.

AT LAST!

A sigh of relief will go forth from every country in Europe, including Germany, that at last the thick clouds of poisonous fumes which the last War had engendered and which had enveloped the horizon completely ever since, are lifting, and the breath of a new life of international concord is beginning to blow over the Continent. It is true that the peace which is offered to Germany by the Allies is still a dictated peace and constitutes a mockery of the peace without indemnities and without dishonour the promise of which was held out to her, on behalf of the Allies, by President Wilson on the eve of the Armistice. It falls short, very short, of what the British Labour Party, before its accession to power, had pledged itself to give to Germany. The resolution passed by the Party in June 1923, declared that the claim for Reparations based on military pensions was contrary to the pre-armistic terms and should be abandoned and added that Reparations should be limited to the restoration of the devastated regions of France and Belgium. The Labour Party passed this resolution because, like all right-thinking men who had the interests of European peace truly at heart, it realised that it was the economic consequences flowing from the Treaty of Versailles which ruined Western Europe and that so long as that Treaty remained unamended and continued to be the public law of Europe, Europe would know no peace. That there had to be a series of so called Reparations "settlements" during all these five years merely brought into relief the fact that the original wrong was only mitigated and not removed And this happened because these so-called "settlements" were based not on negotiations between equals in a spirit of give and take but on the whims of one of the parties to the dispute which acted as the judge. Germany was never allowed to have any say in the matter and France, with her military strength enormously increased by the one-sided character of European disarmament and through her influence in the Reparations Commission, rode roughshod over all considerations of justice, equity and humanity until the culminating atrocity of the Ruhr occupation opened her eyes to the fact that she was killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

The Dawes Report showed the way to an agreed settlement to which Germany would not be a forced but a willing party. It called for outside contribution to a loan whose security would not be ensured if France were free to invade Germany whenever she pleased and it postulated the restoration of German economic and political unity, that is the complete evacuation of the Ruhr. The essential feature of the Dawes plan was that it should be accepted and carried into effect in its entirety. The British Government accepted it and the German Government agreed to execute it. France alone remained recalcitrant and though the advent of M. Herriot brought a new orientation of policy the change was not so fundamental as it appeared to be. The conclusion of the Conference, in these circumstances, was a foregone one. M. Herriot while sacrificing secondary things has preserved all that is essential, especially the occupation of the Ruhr and the reservation of the right to apply sanction though admitting the principle of arbitration. We see from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech at the closing session of the London Conference, that the Labour Government's excuse for not fulfilling the Party's promises to the nation is that "the public opinion of the various countries" would not allow any further concessions to Germany. We doubt very much whether even in France "public opinion" is really still so hostile to Germany as is given out by French statesmen. As for British public opinion, Mr. MacDonald himself will undoubtedly acknowledge that the bulk of the nation would have welcomed enthusiastically the immediate evacuation of all occupied German territory and substantial reduction of the Reparations total, if not the total cancellation of its share of the Reparations. Other Allied peoples also would have welcomed a generous treatment of Germany after all these years of starvation and humiliation. It is not so much the opposition of the "public" as the pusillanimity of the politicians that is responsible for the failure of the efforts made so far to deal justly with Germany whose people have been treated during the last five years in a manner that has made the civilization of Europe stink in the nostrils of decent-minded people all the world over.

However, prostrate and beggarly Germany cannot be a choser and must be content with the crumbs of relief thrown at her. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech shows that he fully realises the shortcomings of the present solution and he has tried to make the bitter pill look as sweet as possible to Germany, by holding out assurances of further mitigation of her hardships in course of time. He has studiously refrained from uttering one word likely to wound the feelings of the Germans in any way. The ring of sincerity in his speech is calculated to disarm the suspicions of all but the extreme Nationalists in Germany that he is not a genuine friend of the German people. But the German nation will judge Mr. MacDonald and the Labour Party not by their professions but by what they have actually accomplished to mitigate the evils of the Versailles Treaty. It must be sadly confessed that judged by this standard the Labour Party has failed so far to right the wrongs of Germany. It is not, therefore, surprising that there is disappointment in German official circles where the opinion is held that Germany has yielded to *force majeure* and is not freely entering into the contract and that the German Nationalists have already rejected the agreement. However, as Mr. MacDonald points out, the work is only beginning and that with confidence and hope restored European statesmen may face the future with calmer minds. The operation of the Dawes plan, even though partial, must result in material alleviation and thus bring about a situation which will at least afford time for taking other and more resolute steps towards a real settlement. The participation of America is the best guarantee for the creation of such a situation. If, therefore, despite the declared intention of the German Nationalists, the German Government is able to secure the necessary majority to ratify the agreement, the first step towards real peace in Europe will have been taken since the Armistice. There will be many happy hearts in Europe to-day, but none so happy as that of Mr. MacDonald who has added to his great achievement of agreement with Russia the glory of having attained some measure of success in a task which baffled the statesmen of Europe for five years. Favourable atmosphere —itself the result of bitter experience —and the good fortune of having to deal with a Herriott in place of a Poincare have helped him. But his own determination to secure a settlement has been the chief instrument of his success.

MAHATMA AT DELHI.

That in his present state of health Mahatma Gandhi should have been obliged to face the risks of a journey to Delhi and the strain of discussions of a perplexing, if not prolonged, character a sufficient indication of the unhappy situation in which the Indian nation finds itself to-day. To the Mahatmaji, of course, no personal sacrifice is too great, if it is calculated to advance even by an inch the vital interests of his country and that is why, at grave risk to his life, he has proceeded to Delhi in answer to the call of the local leaders, Hindu and Muslim, who have been labouring long to find an effective remedy for the growing Hindu-Muslim tension all over Northern India, and who feel confident that they have at last seen a ray of hope through the thick veil of gloom which envelopes the country at present on all sides. Let us earnestly hope that this time at least this light will not prove to be a cruel *ignis fatuus* and that the present mission of Mahatma Gandhi, undertaken at real personal risk, will be crowned with success. If a personality of the type of the Mahatma cannot successfully tackle the Hindu-Muslim problem, the nation must surely despair of a solution in the present generation. There is no living Indian in whom both the Hindus and the Muslims have greater confidence than in Mahatma Gandhi. There is also no other living Indian, whom the country deems to be more tactful as a negotiator between rival claimants than the Mahatmaji. Therefore, the eyes of the whole nation are turned to him to achieve what to most must appear as a miracle. But, miracles, in the sense of supernatural and normally inexplicable phenomena, do not, we all know, happen even once in a year or a decade in the present "materialistic" age. Hindu-Muslim unity, however, is not an unknown phenomenon in this country. It existed for centuries and even to-day exists all over the country except in a few diseased spots like Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore. What was possible before, and what is possible even to-day everywhere except in these isolated spots, does not require miraculous powers to materialise itself in any given place. If the unreasoning sections of Hindus and Muslims of these places are made to realise, in their sober moments, the immensity of the harm they are doing to their own community by their unbalanced conduct, as well as the futility of their efforts to promote the cause of their respective communities by such conduct, they are sure to abandon their attitude of suspicion and hostility towards each other. Though at times of panic both sides may lose their reasoning powers, when the panic subsides, both Hindus and Muslims, as human beings, are bound to respond to the appeal of reason, which they will ultimately find is bound up with their self-interest also. The task of Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues, therefore, is not a supernatural or impossible one, though certainly it will be a Herculean one. Every patriotic Indian and every well-wisher of India will wish god-speed to the Mahatma in his mission of love and peace.

LALA HARKISHENLAL'S DISCLOSURES.

If the evidence of the two ex-Ministers of the Central Provinces before the Reforms Enquiry Committee was calculated to cause a flutter in the dovecotes of the protagonists of diarchy, that of Lala Harkishenlal is bound to make them seriously reflect whether any good can come out of the enquiry, convinced as they are that the people of India have received more than their desserts in the present diarchical system of government and should be perfectly satisfied with it. Already the apologists of the bureaucracy have begun to ridicule the "parrot-cry" that diarchy must go. But neither the affectation of amused contempt nor the attempts to gloss over facts, can succeed in belittling in the eyes of the Indian public the importance of the disclosures made by the three ex-Ministers regarding the working of diarchy. All of them are emphatic that the system is utterly unworkable and should be put an end to. Asked if, after eliminating the defects, it would not be possible to make it work, they have stated that if all the defects are removed from it, there would be no diarchy left. In actual practice, it has operated to the utmost detriment of the nation-building departments of administration. As Lala Harkishenlal confessed, under diarchy the Ministers are but glorified puppets, liable to be over-ruled in all material points by the Governor, the Finance Member, or even the Ministers' own secretaries, as they have always the ear of the Governor, over the head of the Minister. The true position of the Minister under the present Reforms is well described by Lala Harkishenlal in the following answers he gave to Mr. Jinnah's queries :—

Question :—You think Ministers have no power.

Answer :—They have glorified name and perhaps get reception at railway stations. (Laughter).

President :—It will be impressive to electors.

Witness :—Yes, if you are seeking re-election.

Mr. Jinnah :—Then your position is firstly that Governor may turn down any proposal, secondly that secretaries and subordinates can get you overruled, and thirdly that you cannot carry out the wishes of the majority unless the Governor allows you to do so.

Answer :—That is so.

Question :—Though instructions to Governor impose due regard to the wishes of Ministers, that due regard can be paid only with regard to Governor's wishes and that in practice the Governor is an ultimate judge.

Answer :—Yes.

Like Mr. Kelkar, Lala Harkishenlal is also convinced that the Reforms have intensified rather than mitigated the evil of communalism in this country and he sees no possibility of any advance towards responsible government without the abolition of the principle of communal representation which Indian leaders have accepted as a necessary evil. It is true Lala Harkishenlal did not give expression to the view strongly held in non-official circles that the opponents of Indian progress had exploited the communal feelings with a view to prevent a united national demand for self-government, but it is obvious that the ex-Minister is quite alive to this aspect of the question.

Notes of the Day.

Re-enter de Valera.

How up-to-date is the news-service organised by Reuter's is seen in the cable dated 15th instant, which we published yesterday, from the Agency's wide-awake London office. The cable stated: "Mr. de Valera in his first public speech since his release from gaol declared at Ennis to-day that Ireland had recovered her soul." The first speech that Mr. de Valera delivered was not at Ennis and on Friday last but in the Mansion House in Dublin and on Monday July 21. So much for the interest which Reuter's London office takes in countries so near at home as Ireland. To return to Mr. de Valera. The speech which he delivered at the Mansion House in Dublin indicates a new orientation in Irish politics. In the course of the speech Mr. de Valera said:—

> "He claimed that the Republicans were no longer the rearguard, but were now the main body of the nation. Where was the Irishman who would stand up now and say he would bend the knee and give allegiance to any foreign Power? He claimed to be a moderate man himself. He never took up arms except in defence of the Irish Constitution, in the negotiations of which he did his utmost to bring about a neighbourly peace between Ireland and England in return for the influence of England to get a section of the Irish people to recognise the sovereignty of Ireland. He was prepared to work for a settlement under which Ireland and England could live in friendship as neighbours ought to live. Mr. Lloyd George, he said, lacked the courage to go the distance necessary to secure that neighbourly arrangement, and made a politician's instead of a statesman's settlement."

A great crowd, so the Dublin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says, filled the street leading to the Mansion House four hours before the time appointed for the reception, and shortly after seven o'clock tram traffic in the street was impossible. There was great enthusiasm when Mr. de Valera made his appearance in the Mansion House. The band played a rousing tune, and the cheering was renewed when Alderman Sean T. O'Kelly, who presided, welcomed Mr. de Valera as the President of the Irish Republic.

A Disturbing Factor.

Mr. de Valera's re-entry into politics, it is evident, will create a disturbing factor for the Cosgrave Government as well as Mr. MacDonald's Government. The former Government is already unpopular and the Dail contains a party, under Mr. Joseph McGrath and called "constitutional republican", which is ready to form an alternative Government. This party claims to inherit the policy of Michael Collins, and accuses the Cosgrave Government of being subservient to English interests and ideas. Mr. de Valera, it is true, is talking as he did when he was president of Sinn Fein in 1917. No new policy, he says, is needed, the policy of 1917-21 still holding good, and the Irish people could not give allegiance to any foreign power. But, at the same time he claims to be a moderate man himself and admits that his party has been "militarily defeated." There is, therefore, little to prevent any co-operation between his followers and Mr. McGrath's party which is sure to come into power if the British Government fail to carry through their Bill implementing the boundary clause in the Irish Treaty.

A Ruling Chief Insulted.

An incident which took place on Friday morning on board the P. and O. mail boat "Naldera" throws lurid light on the mentality of a certain class of European officials in this country who consider themselves to be quite little demi-gods whose will none dare dispute. Among the distinguished passengers who arrived by the steamer was H. H. the Nawab of Bhawalpur. His Highness, seeing the Passport Officer, Bombay, presented his passport for inspection to the latter, but this officer, it is stated, brushing his Highness' aside, proceeded to inspect the passport of a European lady passenger who was standing at some distance. The Nawab was too chivalrous to resent such an action. But the Officer is reported to have deliberately ignored his Highness three or four times more and chosen European passengers for the inspection of their passports. Naturally his Highness resented such treatment and protested against it to the Officer. On this the latter is stated to have asked his Highness to realise whom he was talking to. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee and the Hon. Mr. Lawrence had to intervene and draw the attention of the Officer to the fact that the Nawab was a Ruling Chief and should not, therefore, be insulted. But the official's reply to such friendly advice is stated to have been to this effect: "I don't care who he is. I am master here." The incident took place in the full view of many Indian and European passengers and the former are reported to have subsequently protested strongly against the behaviour of the officer. We wonder what the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, who was an eye-witness of the scene, thinks of the conduct of his countryman and fellow-official. Even if such conduct were a solitary phenomenon in India, it would be inexcusable in an official of the status of a Passport Officer. But, is not the spirit of arrogance and contempt for Indians, of however high a status, characteristic of a certain class of European officials in this country? The present system of government is directly responsible for the prevalence of such a spirit. Not until the system is ended can one hope for the disappearance of that spirit. As for the official concerned, it is obvious that his right place is on some of Lord Delamere's estates in the Kenya Highlands, which his lordship is just now anxious to dispose of.

A CORDIAL CAUSERIE.

NEW IDEALS FOR MANKIND.

(BY ROLLING STONE.)

You, dear reader, are, I take it, a busyman or woman but interested in books. You cannot afford the time or the effort needed to read all books you are interested in but would be glad to be told about them, to chat about them as it were with a friend who is willing to tell you of his impressions and to give you the cream of modern thought without your having the trouble of turning the handle of the churning machine! If so try a chat with "Rolling Stone."

* * * *

Have you seen a little book called the "Spiritual Basis of Democracy" by W. Wellock published by S. Ganesan of Madras? By the way why is it that enterprising publishers grow in Madras soil alone? First Natesan and then a host of others—all in Madras. Don't you think Bombay could do with some enlightened publishers of real live books, like those of Madras? Or is it that in this commercial city there is no appreciation of enterprise progressive thought and of nationalism? If I had some money to burn I think I would try and open a Publishing House that would make Madras sit up and take notice. There is plenty of talent in Bombay and plenty of nationalist spirit that might gather round such a publishing enterprise and make it a success. That, however, is another story.

* * * *

To come back to our muttons—don't be shocked my vegetarian friends, in this case it is only a book! If you come across the book I mentioned above do not omit to read the introduction which is by Bertrand Russell. You know, of course, that what Bertrand Russell says is always worth saying and worth listening to. Man has grown enormously in his power over external nature but he has not grown at all in wisdom and in his ideals. It is like giving a child a loaded automatic built pistol to play with. The danger is obvious.

* * * *

Mankind has used the fruits of scientific advance for two purposes only—to increase the material comfort of the wealthy minority and to perfect the means of slaughtering each other. Unless a new philosophy of life is found there is no escape from a new war far more destructive than the last. Co-operation, fellowship, freedom to the oppressed, these should be the basis of that new philosophy. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, what is needed is a 'change of heart.' And this is Russell's hope as to how it may come about.

"It is the marriage of East and West that must bring forth the new ideals, not the solitary self-glorification of either. What is needed is Western energy devoted to Eastern purposes, Eastern spirituality applied to life by means of Western scientific methods. . . . In the creation of this new philosophy a potent factor is likely to be that fruitful intercourse between East and West of which Mr. Wellock is one of the promoters."

No doubt Mr. Wellock could have condensed what he has to say in half or even a third of three hundred odd pages he has occupied to develop his theme. In the new outlook that must take the place of the one that is rampant now, love with its handmaiden, service is to be the fundamental principle of human existence. 'Service is love in action.' 'Service thus binds mankind together in a wonderful fellowship, begets that attitude of mind which makes the whole world kin."

Excellent principles, but one doubts if the world is ready to accept them as principles of daily conduct. The nature of man must surely change before the desire for ease and luxury, the desire for enjoying things that you have not earned in the sweat of your brow, can be effectually subdued. The development of religion no doubt brought into play spiritual values but is it quite true to say that plundering and marauding disappeared because of this? Is it not rather the case that plundering disappeared only with the organisation of stable governments and vigilant police forces? The East is universally acknowledged to have had a vivid appreciation of spiritual values, but we have seen our eras of turbulence, with gangs of Thugs and Pindharees roving over the countryside. No doubt we in a way spiritualized even those lawless avocations. The Thugs solemnly worshipped their goddess and no 'honest' Pindharee would have dreamt of setting out on a marauding expedition after the monsoon was over without formally offering up sacrifices to the deity that was supposed to look after his welfare!

However, that may be Mr. Wellock's remarks on non-co-operation towards the end are worth quoting. "Now the great merit of non-co-operation is that it is a spiritual method of overcoming social evil. . . . Behind it is the spirit of goodwill even towards those with whom co-operation is refused. . . . We may say therefore that non-co-operation is peculiarly fitted to the age of democracy. . Its acceptance is bound to entail far more suffering for its adherents than for those against whose tyranny it is a protest. . . . But in itself non-co-operation is a negative principle, and can only be successfully applied when it is an adjunct to a possible policy."

This shows, that Mr. Wellock is a stimulating thinker. Think about it dear reader, and see if you are trying to realize in your own life in even a small way the principles of love and service. And now perhaps I have taken quite enough of your time for one day. Most certainly I have given you quite enough of mine. And so au revoir.

SETTLEMENT AT LAST.

LONDON CONFERENCE ENDS.

GRADUAL EVACUATION OF RUHR.

GERMANY'S CONDITIONAL SUBMISSION.

MR. MACDONALD'S HOPE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The ten thousand-word "Agreement of London" arrived at after thirty-one days' conference has given widespread satisfaction. Speeches at the final sitting of the conference were cordially applauded. Mr. MacDonald led the applause of Dr. Marx's speech, after which a Foreign Office official carried the Agreement round for signature or initialling. President Mr. MacDonald, Secretary General Hankey, and the Delegation Secretaries, excluding the United States Secretary, signed the opening protocol, but Four Annexes containing the main substance of the agreements were only initialled by the various delegations, including the representatives of the British Dominions, pending their formal signature on August 30th. It is expressly stated, however, that the agreements cannot be varied except that the dates regarding stages of execution of the Plan will be advanced little, as the original dates presupposed the first step having been taken by August 15th.

DR. MARX'S RESERVATION.

It is understood that Dr. Marx has made it clear that he will regard the agreement as null and void if the Reichstag fails to ratify it.

There were animated scenes in the Downing Street while the last touches were being put. A large and ever-changing crowd was parading the street and there was a great outburst of cheering when Mr. MacDonald emerged looking very much pleased and said: "I am very glad it is over Everyone is very pleased."

M. Herriot with a beaming countenance declared: "We are very contented and satisfied. I return to France altogether pleased and happy."

Mr. MacDonald later entrained for Lossiemouth. He spends the week's holiday in the Highlands. It is expected that he and his daughter, Miss Ishbel, will be guests of the King and Queen at the Balmoral Castle next week-end.—Reuter.

FINAL PROTOCOL AND FOUR ANNEXES.

LONDON, August 17.

The agreement concluded at the Conference comprises the final protocol with four annexes which make no reference to the evacuation of the Ruhr. The protocol sets forth *inter alia* agreements which are mutually interdependent.

Annex one consists of the agreement mentioned on 11th August between the Reparation Commission and the German Government relative to the carrying out of the Dawes plan.

Annex two specifies *inter alia* the form of arbitration in various eventualities. It also provides for a mixed committee of Allied and German representatives to determine the procedure for deliveries in kind.

Annex three provides for the Dawes plan to be put into execution at the latest by 20th September including Germany's promulgation of necessary laws, installation of executive bodies, establishment of a bank and a German Railway Company and fulfilment of contracts for the eight hundred million gold mark loan. The restoration of fiscal and economic unity of Germany is to be completed by 5th October including restoration of power of the German administration enjoyed in the Occupied Territories prior to 11th January 1923, restoration of industrial and other undertakings in the Ruhr to the owners and of German Railway Company by 20th September. The lines worked by the Franco-Belgian regie to be completely transferred to that Company by 20th November. The agreement further deals with amnesty for political acts since 11th January 1923 and authorises reference of disputes to the Hague International Court.

Annex four embodies the arrangements cabled on 3rd August relative to the American sitting on the Reparations Commission when anything arising out of the Dawes plan is to be considered and arbitration regarding German default. Sanctions will not be applied for unless a flagrant default is established. The Allies in event of sanctions will safeguard the specific securities pledged to the service of loan and give the service of loan priority. Disputes in this respect will be submitted to the World Court.—Reuter.

"STRIVE TO MAKE IT FRUITFUL."

MR. MACDONALD'S REQUEST TO DELEGATES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Mr. MacDonald said that the delegates must now strive to make their work fruitful for the good. Mm. Herriot and Theunis had been admirable. "If they might have thought at times that I was rather unbending it was for the sake of Europe and of the best interests of all our peoples as I saw them." He would like to impress upon the German people that as a result of the Conference they had created a system of arbitration, examination and revision which enable both them and us to observe the working of the Dawes plan and to watch the projects that might be doubtful in their efforts and come together in a sincere desire to rectify mistakes as soon as mistakes were discovered. In other words, the time for national isolation had ended and the time for exchange of views and reasonable dealing with experience had begun. Their work was only beginning and they must continue the work of peace-making and restoration. He proposed that the question of the Inter-Allied Debts should be dealt with in accordance with the declaration made in Paris. Economic problems were bound to arise when the Central European Powers found their feet. There would be attempt on the part of the soulless international combines, by political pressure, to subordinate common interest to their own interests. Defence of national interests and national well-being against such moves must receive the most careful consideration and firm action of democratic Governments.

M. Herriot paid a tribute to Mr. MacDonald who led them with such patience, kindness and loyalty. All problems of war had not been solved, but they had already perceived the dawn. France was happy in seeing written in the front of the London Document the idea of arbitration which all hoped would become general in order to substitute the regiment of conventions based on right and legality for atrocious rule of war.

Mr. Kellogg paid a compliment to the delegates and highly praised the Dawes plan which from the beginning had the loyal support of the President and the people of the United States. He believed that this settlement was the dawning of a new day and the revival of industry and prosperity.

M. Theunis hoped that the success of the Dawes plan would create a new atmosphere.

Sgr. Stefani stressed the necessity of a real and efficient brotherhood of peoples for the narmonious development of the work of reconstruction.

Dr. Marx thanked Mr. MacDonald and said that Germany would be willing to collaborate in the common work of humanity. Baron Hayashi congratulated Mr. MacDonald on the success achieved.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT WILL BE SIGNED ON AUGUST 30.

LONDON, August 17.

The agreements will be formally signed on August 30th after their ratification by the French and the German parliaments. A correspondence between the French and the Belgian on one hand and the German delegations on the other, dated August 16th shows that Mm. Herriot, Thounis and Hymans promise evacuation of the Ruhr within a maximum of twelve months, "If the London agreements are carried out in a spirit of good faith and pacification." They also agree, a day after the final signature, to evacuate Dortmund, Hoerde zone and the territories outside the Ruhr occupied since January 1st 1923 in order to give "immediate and spontaneous proof of their desire for peace and their confidence in the undertakings freely entered."

Dr. Marx replying, while maintaining that the occupation of the Ruhr is unlawful, hopes the latter decision will mark the beginning of a new era in mutual relations.

It is understood that the Allies have agreed to immediate negotiations with Germany for commercial treaties.—Reuter.

"COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE OF FRENCH DEMANDS."

GERMAN OFFICIALS DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Conference proceedings opened today in an atmosphere of mingled crisis and hopefulness. The French and the Germans argued for hours last night over the reply from Berlin. They eventually reached a compromise which the Experts will consider to-day which will be the day of bargaining.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the German reply secret. It was telegraphed by a new complex code and only sufficient copies were made to supply the negotiators. Endless messages flowed in

(Continued on next page.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

ARRIVAL IN DELHI

GREAT RUSH OF PEOPLE AT STATION,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 17.

Since the early hours of this morning large crowds of people thronged the Delhi main railway station and by 10 o'clock the crowd in the platform became almost beyond control and every inch of ground was occupied. The B. B. & C. I. Mail from Ahmedabad arrived in time and as she steamed into the platform shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" rang through. It was found impossible for Mr. Gandhi to get out of his compartment owing to the rush of people outside. Mr. Mahammed Ali with his limping foot tried his best to persuade the crowd to clear out, but it did not move an inch. By this time an ambulance chair was brought to carry Mr Gandhi but he refused to go into it. He then opened the door of his compartment and standing there waved the crowd to go back, but this only produced more shouts of "Gandhi ki Jai". Finding that there was no alternative he and Mr. Mahmmed Ali decided to dodge the crowd by getting on the other side of the platform and before the crowd realised what had happened they safely reached the gate and entered their car. The crowd reached the place a little too late to catch the car which drove off to the residence of Mr. Mohammed Ali where Mr. Gandhi is now staying.

DISTURBANCES IN SUDAN.

LORD MILNER'S VIEW.

LONDON, August 17.

It is stated that the Egyptian protest relative to the Sudan was handed to-day to Government.

Lord Milner in an interview to the "Sunday Express" does not think that there is any cause for anxiety as a result of the disturbances in the Sudan. He is convinced that we have only to make it clear to the Egyptians that we have no intention to allow the present regime in the Sudan to be upset and that the agitation in Egypt in that respect which has caused the disturbances will very soon die down. "The whole movement is fictitious and the real interests of Egypt in the Sudan can well be safeguarded by the present administration."—Reuter.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION AT OMDURMAN.

LONDON, August 17.

Khartoum.—There was a hostile demonstration at Omdurman last evening when mounted and foot police were stoned. Three arrests were made.—Reuter.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PILGRIMS

EGYPTIANS' COMPLAINT AGAINST TRIBESMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Cairo.—The Egyptians have been complaining of the treatment of pilgrims to Mecca at the hands of tribesmen, also of the dearness of water, the price of which has been raised by the authorities. It is now stated that Emir-ul-Hadj has suggested the stoppage of the annual gift of grain and money to Mecca and the suspension of pilgrimage.—Reuter.

TRACED AT LAST.

DECOMPOSED BODY OF SGR MATTEOTI.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Rome.—Police dogs have unearthed the decomposed body of Sgr. Matteotti, thirteen miles from Rome.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AVIATOR REACHES ICELAND

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Italian aviator, Sgr. Locatelli, has arrived in Iceland.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge.—Reuter.

[Sir Cyprian Bridge was born in 1839. He entered the navy in 1853 and by stages rose to the position of the Commander-in-Chief, China station, in 1904. During the Indian Muting he was in charge of the Bay of Bengal. He presided over the North Sea Enquiry Commission in 1904 after retirement from regular service. He was also a member of the Statutory Mesopotamia Commission in 1916-17. He has several interesting publications to his credit, the chief among them being "The Art of Naval Warfare."]

CABLE ITEM.

Durban.—In the first Rugby Union Test Match, South Africa beat Great Britain by seven points to three.—Reuter.

Marseilles.—Lord Rawlinson has arrived here and he proceeded to London on Sunday.—Reuter.

FATAL FRACAS AT MANDALAY.

POLICE FIRE REVOLVERS.

A BURMESE PRIEST KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 17.

The Commissioner, Mandalay Division, telegraphs as follows:—"U. Ottama's procession on Saturday afternoon tried to go along the forbidden road. The police, lined across the road, were charged by the head of the procession and driven back. The police were forced to fire revolvers. One Phonhyi was killed and another slightly injured. One policeman was killed and another fatally wounded. Mr. Stewant, D. S. P., received a gash from a stone on the chair. About a dozen policemen received serious injuries. The town is quiet at 9 p.m."

ALL-BURMA UNION.

SCHEME OF HOME RULE FOR BURMA

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 16.

The first quarterly meeting of the All Burma Union formed with the object of reuniting the Council-entry and Council boycott sections of the General Council of Burmese Association and also to bring about unity in the country terminated after a two days' session at Mandalay to-day. The conference passed a resolution condemning Dyarchy and stating that nothing short of full responsible Government with the exception of control in defence and foreign affairs will suit the requirements of Burma. This resolution will be communicated to the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The Conference also discussed a scheme of Home Rule for Burma as a unit in the British Commonwealth of free nations and appointed a Committee to draft the scheme for consideration at the next quarterly Conference. Another Committee was formed to report on the question of immigration into Burma. A resolution was also passed to the effect that members should keep looms in their houses and spin indigenous cotton yarn daily.

FRACAS WITH POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 16.

While the All Burma Union Conference at Mandalay was in session to-day Mr U. Ottama, a pongyi and one of the leaders of the Council boycott party commonly known as the Hlaing Pu Gyaw party arrived at Shanzu Railway Station at Mandalay the purpose of his visit being, it was said, to carry on a counter campaign. A large number of monks and laymen received him at the station and while he was being taken in procession to the Zegyo Bazar, the District Superintendent of Police Mr. Stewart told the leader of the procession to move along Dyer Road and not to follow the tramway lines. At first this was agreed to, but suddenly some one from the crowd objected and the procession began attacking the police with brickbats and stones. Mr. Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, Messrs. U. Po Hon and U. San Thin, Deputy Superintendents of Police, two European Sergeants and over a dozen Burman and Indian Policemen were badly injured. The Police were unarmed, but some people in the crowd had fire arms. The procession despite the Police efforts passed along the tramway lines to the Zegyo Bazar. The Police present were compelled to retire as their strength was too small to cope with the situation. So far as is known two police constables were killed as well as two pongyis, a large number of whom were in the procession.

MEANS TO STAMP OUT LEPROSY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 16.

Under the auspices of the Madras Health Council Dr. E. Muir Research Worker in Leprosy at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta delivered a lecture on Leprosy at the Victoria Public Hall. He said that there was no specific for leprosy, but there were means by which the disease could be stamped out of India and even from the whole world. During the Middle Ages the disease was prevalent in England, but during the last three centuries it had ceased to exist there. Among the most important factors which helped the spread of the disease were ignorance, shame and prejudice among the sufferers. The best method of treatment was by means of asylums like that in the Phillipines organised by the Americans. A second method was the use of dispensaries which he said should succeed in achieving what asylums failed to do.

BOATING DISASTER IN HUGHLI.

(Associated Press.)

HOWRAH, August 16.

A boating disaster took place in the Hughli last night when an Anglo-Indian named M. Paul and six Indian labourers lost their lives. The boat collided with the steamer "Hughli" lying at moorings near Howrah bridge and was overturned. Of the 28 men in the boat all were rescued except about seven.

WHAT THE SWARAJ PARTY STANDS FOR.

DESTRUCTION OF BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM.

APPLYING NON-CO-OPERATION EVERYWHERE.

MR. DAS' REPLY TO LORD OLIVIER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

In opening the proceedings of the Swaraj Party Conference, Mr. C.R. Das, President made a reference to the programme of the Party and said he need hardly tell the members at the present hour that the object of the Party was to secure Swarajya directly. All kinds of questions were raised upon that. The question was asked, what kind of Swaraj were they striving for, and some of his friends were so anxious for details that in their attempt to define Swarajya, they lost sight of the real principles upon which the whole of the fight was based, namely that they did not want any particular system of Government; they wanted the right to establish their own system of Government. (Hear, hear.) That was the central idea of Swaraj. He had said it before and he would repeat it that day, that Swaraj, the right to Swaraj, was not to be confused with any particular system of Government. Systems of Government came and went. Systems of Government were established one day, only to be broken another day, and one system was established upon the ashes of an old system. What they wanted was a clear declaration by the people of the country that they had the right to establish their own system of government, in accordance with the temper and genius of the people, and they wanted that right to be recognised by their alien rulers.

It was often asked whether it would be Swaraj within the Empire or outside it. He wanted his liberty and freedom, he wanted the right to establish his own system of Government. If that was consistent with their being within the Empire, he had no objection to being in the Empire. If it was inconsistent with their being within the Empire, his love for freedom was greater than his love for the Empire. Therefore they should not try to fathom what was going to happen in the future. Let them rest content with the struggle of the day. Let that struggle be continued on the right principle, which was that they must have the right to govern themselves. They must be judges of what system of Government was good for them and what system of Government would not suit them. It was not for others to constitute themselves to be their judges.

THE WAY OF SECURING SWARAJ.

The next question was, how would they secure that Swaraj? He had put forward from different platforms his views of non-co-operation. He had been told that they were not the correct views. But they must not fight about words. What non-co-operation meant to other people, he did not know, but he knew what it meant to him and in the light of his understanding of the word, he would maintain that the only possible method of fighting Government and winning Swaraj was that of applying non-co-operation everywhere. Proceeding Mr. Das said that their idea was to create an atmosphere of resistance in the people of the country to the bureaucratic system of Government. If they had a desire to put an end to the system of bureaucratic Government, they must create a spirit of resistance. That was not wrong, that was not artificial. It was the natural outcome of a healthy life. They must stand for themselves and they must stand for the destruction of the bureaucratic institution.

After they developed and gathered their strength to resist, what was their next duty? They must tell Government, "This is my demand, this is my right to life, this is by right to govern myself, my right to establish such a government as is consistent with the genius of my people and unless you are prepared to recognise that right, which is undoubtedly in the people of the country, whether they realise it to-day or to-morrow or years after ,we must go on resisting you." I don't want Government to confer that right upon me. Who can confer a right on a living nation? It is for the nation to take that right, to seize it and compel Government to recognise what they have already seized and that seizure is only possible by realisation. We must tell Government that this is our undoubted right and unless it is recognised it will be our duty gradually to withdraw all co-operation from them with the view that it may become impossible for them to carry on the system of Government. Not that no Government should be carried on, but this particular system of Government, which exists, not for the good of the people, but for the good of somebody else. These are the two broad principles upon which the programme must be arranged.

All kinds of questions were raised about the method. What was their method? Was it non-co-operation? Or responsive co-operation? Or responsive non-co-operation? He wanted to put his programme absolutely clearly. He would not shrink from destroying any system which stood against their interests. They would not shrink from telling Government that unless and until they recognised their ultimate rights, they were out to destroy the system of Government because they could not build their system without destroying Government's, not that there was a particular pleasure in destroying, but they could not build unless they removed something which stood in their way.

If these two principles were recognised, they would have to be applied to the existing facts of the day. What were they? They had legislative bodies in the various provinces. They had a Legislative Assembly. They had applied the programme thoroughly in the Central Provinces and there was a deadlock there. They had applied those principles, if not thoroughly, largely in Bengal and he would predict that there would be a deadlock in Bengal also. In the Assembly they had created a deadlock as far as possible under the the constitution.

THE TYRANNY OF PHRASES.

Directly he used the word constitution, another group of questions was put to him. It was asked whether it was a constitutional agitation which they were carrying on. There again they were under the tyranny of phrases. It was constitutional warfare in the Legislative bodies, if by the constitution was meant the right which they had got or not got under the Reforms Act. But the fact remained that the people of the country refused to recognise the Reforms Act. From that point of view it was not constitutional, but from the point of view of the Reforms Act, it was constitutional. Supposing there was a deadlock, supposing in Bengal they threw out the Ministers' salaries again, what then? It was difficult to answer that question, unless they knew what Government would do. If Government took one course, they would adopt a particular method. If Government adopted another course, they would adopt another method. It might be said that they were shifting their ground. His answer was that they were not. They applied their principles to the needs of the hour and the situation. They must end diarchy in the country. They must renew the same tactics over and over again till they brought Government down. If they succeeded, what would happen? Government would probably take up the Transferred Departments. Many people would look upon that with some kind of horror. What would happen to this unfortunate country if Government took up the Transferred Departments? He would ask those who thought like that, if it would make any difference if, instead of two Ministers, the puppets of Government, the Governor and a Member of the Executive Council managed the show. If Government takes up the Transferred Departments, said Mr. Das, I do not know what your feeling will be but I shall heave a sigh of relief, because I shall say to myself that I have thoroughly succeeded. I have succeeded in taking the mask off the face of the bureaucracy. They will be doing the same thing as they had been doing before without the apology of Ministers. I should say to myself that I had stripped them naked. So, if such good fortune awaits us, don't be disheartened, don't be dispirited, but be sure that if Government takes up the Transferred Departmens to-day, to-morrow they will be bound to bring in a regular system of self-government. Remember that in Egypt they had military Government before they recognised the rights of the Egyptian people."

Mr. Das reminded his audience that victory in the Council was only possible if the people were organised outside the Councils. It was their duty to organise them for therein lay the merits of constructive work to do real good to the people of the country. That organization was more possible now than even in the year of Non-Co-operation because they knew how determined the enemy was and they knew also the best way of fighting. Their programme would be based on the best method of carrying on constructive work outside the Councils as well as in them.

SWARAJISTS' WORK IN ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS.

Examining the work done by the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and the Provincial Councils, Mr. Das said that they had throughout upheld the two principles to which he had referred with which they inaugurated the party at Allahabad two years ago. After all, he said, life is not governed by fixed rules. However cleverly you define principles and rules, there is something, some vital principle, in your life which will elude your definition. You must adapt yourselves. One thing is clear. We are out to destroy the system of the bureaucracy. We will not have it. The people have declared against it. Diarchy is already dead. If it ventures to appear again in our midst, we must take such a

(Continued on next page)

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"NOT OPPOSED TO DIARCHY!"

MR. SURVE'S AMAZING EVIDENCE.

DR. PARANJPYE'S SEARCHING EXAMINATION.

REFORMS ENQUIRY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

Replying to a series of questions of Dr. Sapru, Mr. Surve admitted that the backward classes had made progress since the institution of Reformed Councils, as a result of efforts of the transferred half. Dr. Paranjpye, he said, was instrumental in promoting their education. He thought the advanced classes were opposed to the interest of backward classes, as was evident from the attitude taken up by certain municipalities in refusing to give effect to the resolution passed by the Bombay Council regarding wells and springs. The Minister of Education, he said, was a non-Brahmin, but Local Self-Government was in charge of Mr. Hidyatullah.

Dr. Sapru: Then being a Muhamedan he should be impartial to your claims. Haven't you brought to his notice that some municipalities have not given effect to the resolution?

Answer: I have, and I was told that the matter is still under consideration.

Sir Arthur Froom asked how Dyarchy had worked in Bombay.

Witness said it had worked satisfactorily.

Sir Arthur further inquired whether it was not a fact that the non-co-operators included men of position and ability and that they boycotted the first election.

Mr. Surve said that was so.

Sir Arthur said the Swarajists also included men of ability and position, and though in Councils, they had refused to take office.

Mr. Surve: Yes, originally they said so but now they are taking office. (Laughter.) There are Swarajist members of the Railway Advisory Council. A number of Swarajist members of the Council are able men, but not all.

Sir Arthur suggested that as non-co-operators and Swarajists had not worked Dyarchy and the latter had only now come into the Councils, Dyarchy had not been given a fair trial, which it should have been.

Mr. Surve said Dyarchy had been given a fair trial by the co-operators.

Sir Arthur: You are not altogether opposed to Dyarchy as an intermediate stage.

Answer: I am not opposed to it.

Sir Arthur Froom: And you are opposed to entire provincial autonomy being granted at the present time.

Answer: Yes.

Replying to Sir Sivaswamy, witness said he represented twenty-two castes, and when told that each caste he represented might claim separate representation for itself, he agreed that there must be limit to logical application of the principle of communal representation. Witness had complained in his memorandum that Brahmins and advanced communities had stood in the way of the backward classes getting educational facilities. Sir Sivaswamy suggested that Brahmins and others had no power to promote or retard education, which was under the control of Government. Mr. Surve said whenever there were Brahmins there were schools provided, but not so in cases of his community. He admitted that the advanced communities were not opposed directly to the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes, but covertly they had done so. He complained that Government appointments were monopolised by Brahmins, and that non-Brahmins had been kept out. Sir Sivaswamy suggested whether it was not due to educational backwardness of witness' community. Mr. Surve said even better qualified men of his classes had been refused appointments.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

Further examined by Sir Sivaswamy he said that joint responsibility of Ministers would promote party organisation, that employment of members of the All-India Services, particularly I.C.S., should be left to Local Governments to determine according to their needs. At present provinces were made to employ fixed numbers, which, when they were beyond requirement of the case, meant unnecessary drain on the provincial revenues. Witness strongly complained against the operation of the Meston statement and claimed that Bombay should at least have a share in the income-tax revenue.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said Madras was making the largest contribution to the Central Government. (Laughter.)

Dr. Paranjpye next examined the witness at great length, and in somewhat greater detail. Mr. Surve said that he was not aware that in various non-Brahman organisations, Maharattas were generally against the inclusion of members of other castes, on the contrary there were the Deccan Raiyats' Association and the Non-Brahman League which includes the non-Brahman Mahratta speaking people. He did not know that one non-Brahman candidate opposed the other non-Brahman candidate in the elections because he was not a Mahratta. He, however, admitted that in the elections for the Legislative Assembly one was a Mahratta and the other was a Shimoi.

Dr. Paranjpye: Because these candidates contested each other they got their votes divided and neither of them was returned.

Mr. Surve: Probably their organisation was faulty; and that was perhaps the reason why the other candidate, Dr. Lohokare, got in although he got less number of votes than the number of the other two put together.

Dr. Paranjpye: What is generally the attitude of the Maharatta communities towards the backward communities?

Mr. Surve: Sympathetic, but, of course, there are instances in which the Depressed Classes suffered injuries from Patels and Kulkarnis.

Dr. Paranjpye: But from these few instances, you cannot say that the whole of the Mahrattas are against the Depressed Classes.

Mr. Surve: That is so.

Dr. Paranjpye: And similarly you cannot draw the same kind of inference against the Brahmans.

Mr. Surve: "No." Continuing witness admitted that he remembered the resolution discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the admission of the Depressed Classes to public wells, schools and so on, and that it was opposed. That was probably because the habits and ideas of the community at large had not sufficiently advanced. One of the most effective speeches made in opposition to that resolution was by a Marwadi gentleman, but evidently he was giving expression to the views current among the people at the time. But this did not mean that those who were opposed to the resolution were put up by Brahmans. The Backward Classes themselves did not seem to do away with untouchability. But their natural rights should not be denied. The opposition to the use of wells, etc., was not only from Brahmans, but also from others. He had not heard that non-Brahmans were generally opposed to the idea.

Dr. Paranjpye: But will you take it from me that when the resolution passed in the Legislative Council was sent to the Local Bodies most of the non-Brahmans opposed it?, I may refer you to one instance, in Satara District, not to talk of Poona where in fact the resolution was moved by a Brahman.

Mr. Surve: Probably.

Proceeding the witness admitted that the free Depressed Classes' hotels attached to the schools did not work properly, because the Depressed Classes' boys among themselves were observing several caste distinctions, which were strong.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: So they have got their own Brahmans and non-Brahmans. (Laughter.)

Dr. Paranjpye: As regards reservation of seats, don't you think that in the first election it was of no use in the Bombay Presidency except in the Bombay City North Constituency?

Mr. Surve: Yes, but those were the days of non-co-operation with elections.

Dr. Paranjpye: And in 1923 it was only in your case that the condition of reservation was actually required and in no other case in the Bombay Presidency.

Witness was heard to answer in the affirmative.

Dr. Paranjpye: In the last election while seven seats were reserved for you, you actually got eleven?

Mr. Surve: Yes.

Dr. Paranjpye: If there was no reservation only you yourself would not have come in?

Mr. Surve: I think others also would not have come in.

Continuing witness said that in Bombay the non-Brahmans formed the industrial and labour population and Dr. Paranjpye thereupon asked was it unreasonable for them to prefer Mr. Baptista to the witness (Mr. Surve), because Mr. Baptista had taken a great deal of interest in labour questions.

Witness informed that Mr. Baptista got so many votes from his own community. Dr. Paranjpye asked whether there was any logical foundation for the classification of Brahmin and non-Brahmin.

Witness: I don't think so.

MINISTERS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

Dr. Paranjpye: Don't you think that if Ministers were fully responsible for all the subjects they would be able to form their own party and would not be considered as spies?

Mr. Surve: I don't know whether they would or would not be considered as spies, but at any rate they would not be looked upon as Government men.

Dr. Paranjpye said, witness had denied in his memorandum the charge of narrow-mindedness on the part of Non-Brahmins. Dr. Paranjpye asked whether non-Brahmin speakers in the Bombay Council had not opposed separation of judicial from executive function, because it would mean more to Brahmins.

Witness: Yes, that argument was used.

Dr. Paranjpye said witness wanted to reserve police. Were not majority of the policemen belonging to the non-Brahmin community, and were not their superior officers Europeans?

Witness agreed.

Further questioned, Mr. Surve explained that his idea of the distribution of subjects by reserving Finance and Police was that there should be only one member and three Ministers. Dr. Paranjpye remarked this would curtail the powers of the reserved side and reduce its importance.

Dr. Paranjpye asked witness as to why the meeting of the non-officials held on the first day of the meeting of the first Legislative Council had decided not to take Ministers into their party.

Mr. Surve replied because there was the suspicion against the Ministers that they were Government men.

Replying to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Surve said that Council secretaries should be appointed for all departments by the Governor under Section 52. It appeared that they should have to possess the confidence of Government members. That was probably the reason why he (witness) when he offered to act as secretary was not appointed. (Laughter.) Not only should they enjoy the confidence of Government members, but also of non-officials in the Legislative Council. Otherwise they stood the risk of their salaries being refused by the Council. In any case they must be appointed for the both reserved and transferred departments so that they might get into touch with the innerworking of the machinery, and to remove the doubts and misapprehensions in the minds of non-officials. In this way non-official opposition would be minimised.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Surve said that at present the Ministers were mere advisers. He wanted that their joint advice should prevail except in matters relating to the safety and tranquillity of the province. If this suggestion was carried the Governor would be practically turned to the position of a constitutional Governor. But he strongly advised the Committee to adopt his suggestion.

Mr. Jinnah: Would you call that Dyarchy?

Mr. Surve: It will be still Dyarchy, because there will be two halves, and because there will be an executive councillor for police. At any rate it will be limited Dyarchy.

Mr. Jinnah: So I take it that you are not satisfied with the present system of Dyarchy.

Mr. Surve: As far as Bombay is concerned we have not suffered from the evil effects of Dyarchy.

Mr. Jinnah: What are the evil effects of Dyarchy?

Mr. Surve: The evil effects are that if there are serious differences of opinion between the Governor and Minister, the latter resigns. Then the Ministers have not got full opportunity to carry out their schemes, and lastly sufficient money is not given them. But I have no personal knowledge that the Ministers have not suffered from these evil effects.

PEOPLE'S INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Continuing Mr. Surve stated to Mr. Jinnah that in Bombay Presidency every educated man, whether he was a Brahman or a non-Brahman, Mahomedan or Parsee, was taking very great interest in the welfare of the Depressed Classes, and there was no open hostility on their part towards the Depressed Classes except where self-interests prevailed. All the same Mr. Surve complained that the masses had been neglected up till this time, and they had not been given opportunity to express their grievances and getting them redressed. So for the time being at least the reservation of seats must be maintained. In Bombay Presidency, generally speaking there was no ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans, but they did not act up to the formula of "live and let live", because the Hindu generally submits and the Mahomedan asks for more. (Laughter.)

Replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan, witness said that the Council secretaries, if appointed, would practically have to act as whips to the Member or Minister concerned, and as a consequence their position might be jeopardised. But in a good Government there should be no difference between Government and the Council policy, if really the Government was for the welfare of the people. Witness was not altogether opposed to Dyarchy, but he maintained that police should be in the hands of a member of Government.

"But could it not be run by the Governor through the Chief Secretary, or some one for that purpose?" asked the Maharaja, and witness answered that it would be better to have a member for police and it was really worth while to have one.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Surve.

On Monday Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will be examined, on Tuesday Mr. Pradhan, M.L.C. of Bombay, on Wednesday Malik Barkat Ali on behalf of the Punjab Muslim League, on Thursday Mr. B. S. Kamat on behalf of the Deccan Sabha. There will be no sitting on Friday and Saturday, the Committee will be engaged in a general discussion.

WHAT THE SWARAJ PARTY STANDS FOR.

(Continued from previous page.)

course of action even this Government will have to proclaim from the housetops that the system is dead. It is dead. They know it in their heart of hearts. But they are afraid to proclaim it. Our course of action must be such as to compel them to proclaim it. We must compel them to proclaim what is to us an apparent fact. Diarchy is dead. Let it be buried seven fathoms deep. I, therefore appeal to you to remember this. Do not go by doctrinaire politics. A doctrinaire way of dealing with things. Look at the substance. If you look deep into it you will find that our programme only illustrates those two principles with which we started.

RETORT TO LORD OLIVIER'S FLING AT SWARAJISTS.

Continuing, Mr. Das said there was another thing to which he must refer before he resumed his seat. People had questioned the method of the Swarajya Party. False charges had been brought so repeatedly that he ventured to think those who had followed them in the newspapers had come to the conclusion that they were false charges put forward with an ulterior object. He could not, however help referring to a charge which had been levelled against them and that not by the newspapers here alone (if that had been the case, he would not have referred to it at all), not by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, whose utterances had been so curious from time to time that he would not have thought it worth while to refer to them, but he understood the Secretary of State for India, Lord Olivier, had brought a charge against the Swarajya Party. That charge was that they were guilty of bribery and corruption. He had no complaint against His Lordship because he knew that Lord Olivier had been speaking from his brief. He was not surprised at it either, because he knew that was a familiar method of bureaucracies and their watchdogs. It was the familiar method of trying to suppress the truth. It was a familiar method by which they wanted to strangle the national activities which made for freedom. It was as old as history. He knew the whole thing. He knew that it was concocted here, it was dressed up by the Anglo-Indian newspapers, including he was sorry to say some Indian newspaper as well. (Laughter). It was sent to England by interested persons. He used the words "interested persons" advisedly, because if freedom came to India, there was a class of people who would be vitally affected, whose money making power would decrease and those were the people who cooked up that false and foul accusation and circulated it all over the country. They and their wacthdogs sent it across the seas to England and the English news papers docketted it and placed it before the Secretary of State. He did not blame Lord Olivier. He was not afraid of it. He was prepared for it and told his friends that he knew that they had begun to slander him and the Swarajya Party because they had hit them. He congratulated himself on the charge because he felt that he had succeeded in giving them knock after knock. Otherwise why should those people put forward want on charges and why was it that they had arrayed themselves against him and got together Indian watchdogs also? He was glad of it. He knew his countrymen and he knew, barring a few of his countrymen would refuse to believe that slander. Mr. Das appealed to them to stand fast by the Swarajya Party and give them the help which they wanted not for themselves, he assured them, for no Swarajist was after any post in the Legislative Council—give them the support which they wanted in order that they might wrest that power from the hands of an alien bureaucracy, give them support because they wanted to vindicate the honour of the people of the country. He would make no appeal to the bureaucracy or to the Secretary of State.

SWARAJISTS' TWO FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, the General Secretary, reviewed the work of the Swaraj Party from its inauguration to the present time and referring to the work in the Legislative Assembly said that whenever Government had chosen to come into conflict with the Party Government had been defeated. Like Mr. Das, Pandit Motilal maintained that their action had been in conformity with the two fundamental principles of the party, namely rousing the spirit of resistance of the people and the gradual withdrawal of co-operation with Government. Referring to the charge of bribery, Pandit Motilal said that they had not money with which they could bribe people. As General Secretary of the Party he could say that their balance was never on the right side of the account from the very beginning. (Laughter). As an illustration he pointed out that the Swarajists contested the last elections with very little funds at their disposal. In the United Provinces they spent a sum of Rs. 25,000 in running sixty-seven candidates. In Bengal he was told by Mr. C. R. Das that the expenses amounted altogether to about Rs. 30,000 and then Mr. Das got that money on promissory notes, and for the United Provinces elections the speaker borrowed money. The party had debts to pay. The charge of bribery was false and those people who talked glibly of bribery and corruption in the Swarajist ranks were the greatest bribe givers. He asked what code of ethics and morality would permit the Governor of Bengal to issue a solemn communique that the third Minister would be appointed from the persons who voted for Government. It was no use answering charges brought by people who went on bribing and committing corruption of all sorts.

The revised constitution of the Party was then adopted. The main change it effects is to constitute a new General Council similar to All-India Congress Committee with full powers for executive action.

The Conference meets to-morrow to discuss resolutions.

MRS. NAIDU IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who arrived in Calcutta to-day, was accorded a great ovation when she came to the All-India Swarajist Conference. Though not a member of the Swaraj Party, at the request of Mr. Das, she spoke on the resolution condemning Lord Lytton's speech about Indian women at Dacca. Mrs. Naidu will preside over a public meeting on Tuesday to protest against Lord Lytton's speech and then proceed to Sylhet to preside over the Surma Valley Political Conference.

INCIDENT AT KABUL.

ITALIAN ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, August 16.

Arrivals in Peshawar report the occurrence of an unfortunate incident at Kabul. The story commonly told is this:—A brawl recently took place at a Post Office in which an Italian Engineer in Afghan employ took part. He was summoned to appear before police authorities but he refused to attend. Orders were then issued for his arrest and a party of police proceeded to a house occupied by him with two of his compatriots. They had to force an entrance and as they broke in, the Engineer shot one of them dead. He then barricaded the door but finally gave himself up with his two companions on the arrival of the Secretary of the Italian Legation with police. He was put in his trial and condemned to death in two lower courts which dealt with the case, but proceedings have still to be confirmed by a third and final Court, and negotiations appear to be on foot for settlement by blood money in accordance with the tribal custom. The Italian Colony are in a state of some excitement asserting that according to the Italian ideas of justice, no proper opportunity has been given to their compatriot of conducting his defence and a number of them have actually left Afghanistan.

GUJARAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, August 17.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has declined to nominate any candidate for the presidentship of the Belgaum Congress.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee for spinning 308 yards of yarn every month about 700 persons from Gujarat have sent about 6 maunds of yarn.

SETTLEMENT AT LAST.

(Continued from previous page.)

throughout the night between the Ritz Hotel and Berlin. Even when the Germans retired to rest late this morning they were frequently called out of bed and they attended the informal "Cabinets" in dressing gowns.

The compromise is regarded here as tantamount to a complete German acceptance of the French demands. There is some disappointment in the German official circles, but the officials hope to satisfy German public opinion by pointing out that they yielded to *force majeure*. The German's only hope of an earlier evacuation is that when the time comes to raise a loan under the Dawes Scheme the bankers will insist upon the French leaving the Ruhr.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT INITIALLED.

RUHR TO BE EVACUATED IN A YEAR

The Conference agreement has been initialled. Previously, as a result of the negotiations between the French and Belgians and Germans it was agreed that the town and district of Dortmund should be evacuated the day after the signature of the protocol at the end of August, also the other districts occupied during the occupation of the Ruhr, but the Ruhr itself should be evacuated in a year. The final meeting of the Conference was held this evening and the Germans will probably leave for Berlin, to-morrow.

The Reichstag will meet on August 21st. Reuter.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

The London Conference terminated to-night, in an atmosphere of mutual congratulations. There were at the end speeches from all chief delegates. At the earlier meeting of the chief allied delegations the following important resolution was adopted: "It is agreed that putting into execution the Dawes scheme and arrangements for that purpose embodied in the present agreement depend on the issue of a loan of 800 million gold marks for the purposes of the plan, and are conditional on the said issue. Allied Governments desiring that this loan should be successfully raised and contemplating that the loan will be the first lien on the security pledged thereto will invite the central banks in their respective countries to use their good offices to facilitate the placing of the loan."

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

As to the military evacuation of the Ruhr Mr. MacDonald in his speech to a subsequent plenary conference announced that notes had been exchanged between the French Belgian and German Governments. "It is agreed that the evacuation of the Ruhr shall take place within the maximum period of twelve months which shall begin to run from to-day. In the meantime certain areas will be evacuated without delay in proof that the French and Belgian Governments mean that the whole of this matter should be ended with all the expediency that circumstances will allow." After congratulating the delegates on the success of their efforts, Mr. MacDonald said: "We have finished our work and we must now, each in our various ways, strive to make it fruitful for good. It may be that we have not been able to eliminate from every line and para of our decisions the fears and suspicions which have flourished in Europe since the war as easily as the weeds in devastated district but we believe that they are now the remnants of the crop and that as a whole we can have better results. We have tried to meet each other as far as public opinion of the various countries would allow us. This agreement may be regarded as a first peace treaty because we sign with feeling that we have turned our backs on the terrible years of the war and war mentality. I cannot refrain from referring especially to the position of the German Ministers with whom we have been negotiating. We are only too well aware of the difficulties which they have to face. Burdens imposed upon them are heavy, and their people may not be too happy with the results. I should like to impress upon the German people if I might that as a result of these Conferences we have created a system of arbitration of the examination of revision which will enable both them and us to observe the working of the Dawes plan, to watch the projects that may be doubtful in their effects and to come together in a sincere desire to rectify mistakes so soon as those mistakes are discovered. In other words their national isolation is ended and that of the exchange of views and reasonable dealing with experience has begun. That is a great gain not only for Germany but for all of us, and I hope that when the representatives of all the countries are judged by their own peoples their judges will not forget how much the Dawes report and the machinery we have created for working it means to the whole of Europe. Our work, however, is only beginning. If it restores some confidence and hope so that we may face the future with the calmer minds and with more of the spirit of co-operation it will lead to far greater solutions than the document that bears our signatures itself contains. We must now go on step by step with our work of peace-making and of restoration."

The original date for the beginning of the transition period was August 15th. It has been agreed that this date and others dependent upon it shall be postponed 17 days so that the beginning of the execution of the Dawes plan will be the beginning of September.—B.O.W.

MUTUAL CONGRATULATIONS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Aug. 16.

The final plenary sitting of the Conference took place, this evening. After the protocol had come before the delegates, there was much mutual congratulation upon the success that had been achieved after such long and strenuous efforts. Speeches were delivered by the British Prime Minister and by the principal delegates, and there was an adjournment prior to the actual signature of the protocol.

In regard to the military evacuation of the Ruhr, it is understood that an arrangement has been reached between the parties directly concerned that letters shall be exchanged to-night between the chief Delegates, which definitely seal the agreement upon the terms and conditions on which that operation will be made effective. The final protocol is a brief document in French and English, and is signed by the British Prime Minister as President. General Sir Maurice Hanky, Secretary, the Allied Secretaries, the German Secretary and a representative of the Reparations Commission. The United States Secretary has not signed. It states that the President informed the representatives of the Powers and of the Reparations Commission assembled that all Governments concerned and the Repeal have conferred their acceptance of the plan of the Committee of Experts, and that as a result of the Conference certain agreements anexed to the protocol have been signed or initialled by the parties concerned. These agreements are mutually interdependent, and cannot be varied except that the dates in the annexe as regards the stages of the execution of the plan will be advanced, as the original date presupposed the first steps having been taken by August 15th. This postponement of the date of the beginning of the transition period automatically makes an equal postponement of the others stages of the transition period. The parties concerned will meet later in London to attach formal signatures to the documents which have not been signed and a certified copy of the agreements concluded between the Allies will then be communicated to Germany. The representatives of the Powers and of the Reparations Commission having unanimously approved the President declared the proceedings of the Conference at an end.—B. O. W.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

MAHATMA'S PROPOSALS.

LETTER TO PT. MOTILAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru has received an important communication from Mr. Gandhi making certain proposals for the settlement of the differences between the two wings of the Congress. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's stay in Calcutta for next two days is understood to be in connection with the discussion of Mr. Gandhi's proposals with the Swarajist leaders.

"FIRST PEACE TREATY."

FINAL SITTING OF CONFERENCE.

At the final sitting of the Allied Conference a resolution that the agreement relating to the execution of the Dawes scheme was conditional on the issue of the eight hundred million gold mark loan and that the Allied Governments would invite their respective central banks to facilitate the placing of the loan was adopted. Mr. MacDonald in his speech congratulating the delegates termed the agreement as the first Peace Treaty and the first real agreement negotiated since the war. Every party that was represented was morally bound to do its best to carry it out. He added that notes had been exchanged agreeing to the evacuation of the Ruhr within twelve months from to-day. Certain areas would be evacuated without delay as a proof that the Franco-Belgian Governments mean the the whole matter should be ended with all expedency that the circumstances could allow. M. Herriot termed the result of the Conference as the beginning of a new era. Dr. Marx hoped that the provision with regard to arbitration would always be used and war would come to an end.—Reuter.

GERMAN NATIONALISTS REJECT COMPROMISE.

LONDON, August 17.

Berlin.—The Nationalists publish declaration rejecting the London compromise. —Reuter.

SPECULATIVE CRAZE IN NEW YORK.

REACTION OF CONFIDENCE IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 17.

New York.—An amazing Speculative craze has broken out here in Wall Street making fortunes for the holders of German securities mostly small dealers and street vendors. For instance a shopkeeper, who recently bought fifty million marks Imperial War Bonds for three hundred and seventy-five dollars, has just realised 87,500 dollars. The War Bonds, which a year ago stood at five dollars have advanced to 1750. Prussian three and half per cent. consols have advanced from 400 dollars to 4,000 and Berlin four per cent. Bonds for 500 to 12,000. The rise is to be attributed to the renewal of confidence in Germany in consequence of the Dawes plan.—Reuter.

AMAZING ADVOCACY

DEFENCE OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

MR. SURVE FAVOURS DYARCHY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

To those who thought that the "Violators of the constitution" are stealing in through the back-door of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and are about to get control of the whole machinery of the Government by pulling down the present constitution. The evidence that was arranged and tendered before the Committee must certainly afford some relief. That evidence was by Mr. A. N. Surve who is an elected member in the Bombay Legislative Council where he is representing Maharatta and other allied castes. Mr. Kelkar, Lala HarikishanLal, both experienced men in public affairs who had understood where the shoe pinches, had raised the flag of revolt against the continuance of communal representation in any shape or form and described it as the most pernicious and vicious system which stands in the way of India achieving any good. They had also demanded a full provincial autonomy and said that there can be no half-way house between dyarchy and full responsibility. The weight of this evidence of theirs was given a considerable support to by Mr. Chitnavis, another ex-minister and Pandits Hridayanath Kunzru and Gokarnath Misra. But it was left to Mr. Surve from Bombay to declare that there is a half-way house by the transfer of all the departments to the Ministers except Finance and Police besides of course the continuance of communal representation and continuance also of the reservation of seats for the backward classes. In this way therefore he would like to continue dyarchy—that incurable and unworkable dyarchy—and turn it into "limited dyarchy." Mr. Jinnah, however, very cleverly made Mr. Survey confess that there are many evil effects of dyarchy such, for instance, as resignations of ministers rendering their schemes nugatory. But Mr. Surve still thought that dyarchy is workable and indeed it had been given a fair trial by the co-operators although the non-co-operators including the Swarajists had not done so. In Bombay at any rate dyarchy, he thought that dyarchy was workable and therefore, saw no reason why it should not continue in the way he had suggested namely that all subjects except finance and police should be in the hands of ministers. "But why do you exclude Finance and police?" queried Mr. Jinnah and one or two other and Mr. Surve vouchsafed the answer "In the existing state of affairs in which one class is in conflict with the other the police administration, if made a transferred subject, there is a danger of its being misused by the party in power against the other which is out of it. Finance should remain a reserved subject because it is necessary to do so in order to carry on Government in an orderly fashion. Other subjects do not contain any politics in them and may be transferred to popular control."

PROTECTING NON-BRAHMIN INTERESTS.

It was thus clear that the whole opposition of Mr. Surve to full provincial autonomy was the fear that some wrongs might be done to the backward classes by those educated people who would become the party in power. But Dr. Paranjpye very appropriately intervened and exposed this bogey and here the ex-minister from Bombay was in a very advantageous position because even Mr. Surve had a few minutes ago paid him a compliment that it was due to his efforts as Minister of Education that education had spread among the backward classes. Encouraged with this chit Dr. Paranjpye completely battered the arguments which Mr. Surve had advanced before other members particularly the Europeans. For instance, Mr. Surve had complained that the educated classes though not openly yet secretly were opposed to the backward classes and cited the instance of the opposition in the Bombay Legislative Council over a resolution for opening public wells and schools to the depressed classes. But Dr. Paranjpye let out some secrets and drew the pointed attention of Mr. Surve to the facts that the oppositon also included the non-Brahmins like Marwaris and what more that when this resolution was sent to the local bodies the opposition there was not so much by Brahmins as by non-Brahmins. In fact in one municipality it was a Brahmin who moved the resolution but the opposition was by non-Brahmins. So the witness could not blame the Brahmins. But he still maintained that the backward classes required protection at the hands of Government because his complaint was that they had not hitherto been given an opportunity by the educated people to express their grievances and get them redressed. He further urged the formula of "Live and let live" and wanted the postponement of full provincial autonomy to a date when the backward classes by means of reservation of seats and other forms of protection reach the level of the educated classes and make India one homogenious whole. In effect, therefore, Mr. Surve's evidence was a pull in the opposite direction although due to the efforts of two members from Bombay mischief of it was minimised a great deal. Now, however, Mr Chintamani will appear on Monday and in view of certain revelations he has made in his memorandum his evidence will partly be in camera and partly in public.

WHY BACKS ACHE.

The Kidney Seldom to Blame

The Trouble Due to Blood Impurities.

There is more nonsense talked about backache than any other trouble. Some people have been frightened into the belief that every backache means deadly kidney trouble. As a matter of medical fact not one backache in twenty has anything to do with sheer weakness and kidney drugs can't help that. You need something to improve your blood and build you up, and that is exactly what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do. Some backaches are really muscular rheumatism; some are the symptoms of such ailments as influenza, indigestion, constipation and liver troubles. In women most backaches come from any weakness or irregularity of the blood supply. To get rid of the trouble take a tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to enrich the blood and bring strength to aching backs and weak nerves. In Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you are trying no new unproven remedy, but one which has enjoyed world-wide public confidence for over five-and-thirty years. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. You can get them from chemists everywhere, at Rs. 2 per bottle. Rs. 11 for 6 bottles, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

GREAT MEN'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

FAMOUS BACHELORS OF THE PAST.

There are famous bachelors in the modern world, and a list beginning with Lord Balfour, Lord Haldane and the Hon. Maurice Baring would be interesting. But in the long list of the men who lived and died in a state of "single blessedness" there are more than any single article can mention, and a few of the great bachelors of the past must suffice.

There is Olivier Goldsmith; for instance. His "Jessamy Bride" is one of the fragrant flowers of literature, but, although there is no doubt of his love for her, and her strong affection for him, yet she married another, and the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "The Deserted Village" died a bachelor.

Olivier's greatest friend and comrade, Sir Joshua Reynolds, also lived and died unmarried. He, too, is credited with his love affair, and although he painted all the loveliest women of his time, including Kitty Fisher, there seems to have been only one woman for him, and that was the famous woman painter and R. A. Angelica Kauffman, whom he was wont to call "Little Angel." She made an unhappy marriage, and it might have been well had she married her somewhat elderly and very deaf adorer.

Perhaps painters are "wedded to their work," for it was a painter who said that no artist should ever marry, and it is a fact that there are perhaps more distinguished bachelors among artists than among any other single class. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., for instance, was a bachelor.

But although he never married, he was a "squire of dames" a very fascinating man, and there is no doubt he caused the famous Mrs. Siddons to thing that he had matrimonial intentions in respect of one of her daughters, although even she did not know "which."

One of his lady apologists—and he had many who made excuses for such a "dear man"—says:—

His manner was likely to mislead without his intending it. He could not write a common answer to a dinner invitation without its assuming the tone of a billet-doux; the very commonest conversation was held in the soft, low whisper, and with that tone of deference and interest which are so calculated to please.

He is said to have been actually "engaged" more than once.

William Cowper, the famous author of the "Task," and deemed almost the best of English letter-writers, died unmarried. Yet the poet had many women friends who were devoted to him, and many of his most sprightly and charming epistles are addressed to them. Of course he was subject to intermittent dementia, and perhaps that fact kept him from matrimony else he might possibly have married in later life Lady Austen, the "Sister Anne" of some of his most charming letters.

COWPER'S LOVE AFFAIR.

It was she who, when the poet was distraught and melancholy, suggested that he should find distraction for his thoughts in writing a poem. "But what shall I write about" said the poet. "Oh, anything—the sofa we're sitting on, for instance," said the pretty, lively widow, and thus "The Task" begins with the words "I sing the Sofa" and the poem which began so frivolously ran to six books and close upon six thousand lines.

But Cowper's real love affair had been much earlier (says a writer in "John o' London's Weekly.) This was in respect of his cousin Theodora Jane Cowper. Cowper was articled to an attorney, and his fellow clerk was Thurlaw, who became a famous Lord Chancellor. The two youth spent most of their evenings at the house of Cowper's uncle, in Southampton Row and there he met his lively and handsome cousin. But the father objected. No persuation or tears would move him, and the cousins parted never to meet again.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Multan wires under to-day's date:—Transhipment over the breaches between Mahmudkot and Sheikh Ismail is now possible and through running of trains is expected from 19th morning.—(A. P.)

MADRAS LETTER.

SWARAJISTS & CITY COUNCIL

A MINISTER'S CONFESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 12.

'Tragic' is the one word that would truly describe the condition of the people in the southern districts affected by the recent floods in the Cauvery and its tributaries. Now that the floods have considerably subsided, postal and other communications are being quickly restored, thanks to the authorities. Alarming as were the reports of woe and destruction during the rising floods, more appalling still are the daily reports of the suffering and hardship which the people of the affected districts are experiencing as the indirect and after-results of the flood-havoc. It is impossible yet to correctly estimate the extent of the damages both to property and to life. Both official enquiry and non-official reports go to show that one cannot so soon have any adequate conception of the terrible havoc played by the recent floods. The affliction of the small landholders, no less than the rich Mirasdars, is very great indeed. Never had the Cauvery been so freakish as during the last floods, and it is no exaggeration to say that one of the most fertile areas in the South of India it had sought to devastate. Vast stretches of rich green fields in the Cauvery delta have been covered with silt and sand-heaps, and are no longer to be distinguishable from sandy desert. It will tax the purse and patience of the Mirasdars as well as the ingenuity of the Survey Department to the utmost, for some years, in re-mixing and re-surveying of lands that have been all but lost. It is idle to think that a few lakhs of rupees will restore the people to the old order. The needs are much greater than what a 'benevolent' Government, such as is ours, will seek to render assistance to the people afflicted by suffering of various kinds. After inexcusable delay, the Government of Madras seems to be busy considering ways and means of relief to sufferers, in the flood-stricken area. His Excellency, Lord Goschen, presiding at the Sheriff's meeting in the V. P. Hall the other day, promised to do the utmost possible to the homeless poor. He also outlined plans of immediate relief and reconstruction which his Government have in view. Hundreds of small villages, dotted on either banks of the Cauvery throughout its course in the districts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, have been completely washed away, leaving not a trace behiond. Even houses constructed out of brick and mortar could not withstand the ravages of the floods. The loss of cattle which has not yet been estimated, must be, I know, enormous. Fodder could not be had in sufficient quantities even for the remnants of cattle that have survived the floods. That is the gruesome tale. The water-supply of Trichinopoly was entirely cut off, at the time of the high floods in the Cauvery, owing to the pumping station being submerged under water. This has resulted in the breaking out of cholera which counts hundreds of victims daily. Trichinopoly is a big educational centre, and, though the colleges are all closed, those of the student population who had no alternative to remain in Trichinopoly, I hear from authentic reports, are also falling victims to the dreadful epidemic. Even this picture but gives you a vague idea of the agony through which the people of intellectual South India is at present passing.

SWARAJISTS AND CITY COUNCIL.

The Swarajists are making mighty efforts to capture as many available seats as possible in the City Council at the forthcoming elections. They have been carrying on propaganda for sometime past now, the indefatigable Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar supplying the necessary driving force. "Many people, we know," says the "Madras Mail," with its tongue in its cheek, "view with foreboding the possibility of the advent of a Swarajist majority in our City Council." For all its self-complacent tone, it is evident that the paper is very much perturbed over the "probability"—not "possibility"—of a Swarajist majority capturing the seats in the City Council. It cannot contemplate with equanimity the menace of Swarajist activities! Indeed, how can it, with the example of the activities of the Swarajist majority in the Calcutta Corporation before it? The paper naturally sees "red revolution" in the local Swarajists' efforts to similarly capture the local Council. The paper has selected Mr. Satyamurthi for special attack for saying in one of his speeches at his Party's municipal campaign that under the Swarajist's programme "mosquitoes would disappear from Madras." The speaker it would seem did not make it known how or why.

SWARAJ PARTY'S NEW LEADER.

At its executive meeting last week, the Madras Swaraj Party elected Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar as its President. Although the news may come as a surprise to those who thought Sjt. Ivengar to be one of the most relentless critics of the Swarajists' method of political action, keen observers of the political weather, for some months past, felt certain that it was inevitable that Sjt. Ivengar should ultimately ally himself with he Swarajists. Those that were in the know of things knew that only a thin veil divided Sjt. Iyengar from the Swarajists. Those who have been following the political inclinations of the ex-Advocate-General, ever since the Gaya Congress, know that he was slowly, but surely, drifting to the Swarajists' position. In his speech at the Tilak anniversary, he made a frank confession of his political beliefs. Action, Sjt. Iyengar said, was the keynote of Tilak's life. He entreated all, whether pro-changers or no-changers, to take a leaf out of Tilak's life and consecrate their lives similarly to *action*. Whatever, be their creed, let them all *act* with the fervour of a religious fanatic. For himself, he said, he believed that the Swarajya Party to-day represented the Tilak school of political action, and asked those who believed with him to wholeheartedly and zealously carry out the Swarajist programme. Now that Sjt. Iyengar has definitely assumed the responsibility to direct the activities of the Madras Swarajya Party, it is safe to predict that it will no longer be the undisciplined party that it has been till now. After the brief spell of the last elections, followed by ineffective work in the Council, the Madras Swarajya Party was all but in wrecks. The recent Ahmedabad decisions of A. I. C. C. however, revived fresh hopes in the Party. And now, a kind providence has provided it with a leader who has understood the mind of the bureaucracy and can, therefore, meet it on its own ground, when the time for action comes. Sjt. Iyengar's intellectual gifts fully equip him to the task of leadership in the kind of political fight in which the Swarajists are engaged.

A MINISTER'S CONFESSIONS.

It was to Lord Willingdon's credit that he successfully hoodwinked the Ministerialist Party by affecting to be the father of a "Happy Family." Evidently much water has run under the bridge since his Lordship's exit. The Minister of Education, who had managed to escape from official trammels, albeit for a short while, narrated a tale of woe that must have drawn tears from the eyes of his followers. In reply to the Guntur District Board address presented to him, the Education Minister threw off his shackles of official reserve, and made free confession of the peculiarly anomalous position in which he and his colleagues in the "Cabinet" were placed in regard to matters of policy as well as administration. The burden of his thesis was that dyarchy had failed in this Presidency, notwithstanding Lord Willingdon's herculean efforts, that, in short, there could be no half-way house between autocracy and complete responsible Government. But the Minister had not the courage to call a spade a spade. So, he has fallen into inevitable inconsistencies in his speech, and argued himself into a maze of paradoxes. He was conscious of his Ministerial position, and was afraid to compromise his position by any unwise statements that might be used against him by his enemies. One of the serious anomalies Sir P. Patro said, was that the Governor of the Province was made more absolute in the administration of transferred subjects than even in the reserved subjects, though the Joint Committee intended otherwise. Again, the Governor was invested with power to make rules. The Minister was thus left with no power to carry on the administration according to the wishes of the Council. The present system did not at all encourage the development of financial responsibility in the Ministry or in the Legislative Council. It is becoming increasingly difficult to continue the unity of Government, as the Legislative Council feels disappointed that co-operation with the Government in the administration of the country has not yet resulted in any progressive measure of responsibility. The position of the Ministers is becoming more and more difficult in the struggle. Sir Parasuram Patro says that there is coming a change in the Ministerialist angle of vision and hinted that the Ministerialists, who were hitherto loyal, could no longer brook the continuance of the present state of things. The Education Minister urged the immediate transfer of all provincial subjects to be brought under the control of provincial legislature, with the reservation that in the case of law and order and Finance residuary powers in the Governor of the Province may be provided for to meet emergencies as in the case of the President of the United States.

CHOLERA IN BEHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, August 16.

The Director of Public Health reports that cholera is increasing in Patna and Tirhut Divisions and Purnea and Monghyr Districts.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Podanur wires under date 17th August:—Transhipment of mails, passengers, parcels and luggages is being arranged by boats across Pooraparamba river between Tanur and Parpanangadi station as from Tuesday the 19th August.—(A. P.)

(Continued from column 5.)

transformer oil; 48 drums earthenware pans; 1500 boxes tin plates; 1100 boxes common soap; 24 bundles common soap; 395 cases common soap; 66 cases bacon and hams; 1000 bags soda ash; 400 bags bicarbonate of soda; 100 kegs bicarbonate of soda; 3 plates yellow metal sheets; 100 bundles yellow metal sheets; 74 bundles steel rims; 1022 bundles steel hoops; 469 bundles steel sheets; 542 bundles steel bars; 274 bundles bars; 44 bundles steel channels; 331 bundles galv plain sheets; 679 bundles galvd c sheets; 26 cases toilet soap; 13 cases aluminium circles; 30 cases biscuits; 10 cases tin boxes; 279 cases galvd sheets; 78 cases window glass; 16 cases lead plates; 25 cases galvd ridging; 24 coils iron hooping; 7 cases mild steel; 31 bars mild steel; 68 bundles tyre steel; 123 bundles pipes; 548 traps; 84 pulleys; 250 bends; 100 drums caustic soda; 4 drums grease.

From Glasgow:—22 bales cotton yarn; 21 bales canvas; 150 bales newspapers; 51 bales paper; 4 cases paper; 28 bales cottons; 239 cases cottons; 10 cases cotton goods; 38 cases sewing cotton reels; 52 cases wine; 100 cases beer; 795 cases whisky; 50 cases steel tacks; 8 cases corn flour; 12 cases paisley; 13 cases steel bars; 27 steel bars; 299 bundles steel bars; 370 bundles tubes; 146 tubes; 1127 pipes; 8000 fire bricks; 250 cisterns; 80 steel plates; 48 earthenware closets; 250 bundles galvd c sheets; 300 bundles galvd sheets; 2027 plates hard spelter; 7 bundles steel sheets; 17 casks files; 10 drums sperm oil; 39 cases stout; 20 hhds stout; 100 hhds ale; 100 bags fire clay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 16.

Varsova, Bannehr, Busreh.
Margha, Whittingham, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.

Vitellia, Boner, Karachi.
Jalapalaka, Roberts, Rangoon.
Massilia, Henderson, Liverpool.
Broadgate, Miles, Dunkirk.
Baron Alderson, McKay, Java.
Winkfield, Brooks, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Morocco for Hull.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1357 tons, Captain V O Banneer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Company's steamer Margha, 2357 tons, Captain Whittingham arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Vitellia:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Vitellia, 2681 tons, Captain P Boner, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with sime bottom cargo.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalapalaka 2630 tons, Captain J Roberts, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3251 tons, Captain J L Henderson sailed yesterday from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The O S K's steamer Celebes Maru left Moji for Bombay on 13th instant and is due to arrive here via regular calling ports 11th September.

The O S K's steamer Alps Maru left Singapore for Bombay on 13th instant and due here via Colombo on 26th idem.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(SATURDAY August 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Karagola 2647, Durban, 20-8. M M & Co.
2 Naldera 8794, N F. M M & Co.
3 Somersetshire, 4,546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.
4 Streefkerk 38023 Colombo 1836 E D Sassoon.
5 Morocco 2467, Hull 25/8. J F & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3851, K'chi N F. L. Edwards Ld
6 Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
7 Amur Maru, 4823 Japan, 25/8 O S Kaisha.
8 Malda 5454 K'chi 1638, M M & Co.
11 Massilia, 3251, L'pool, 18/8, Graham & Co.
12 Nagina 4089, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F. N.F., M S N Co.
15 Soudan 4218, Japan, 19/8, M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Havildar 3086, Java N. F. T M & Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 Basreh, 20/8, M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 15/8, Scindia S N Co.
8 Pasha 3196, Java, 16/8 T M & Co.
9 Gogra 2151, Cal. 18/8. M M & Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels 3852, K'chi 19/8, L Triestino.
12 & 13 Rena 2885, Colombo, 18/8 Graham & Co.
14 Benmora 1878, Bana, 27/8 M M & Co.
15 Alavi 2157, Jeddah 18/8 T M & Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 16.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—3090 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Chenab for Barcelona—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—450 cwt wheat flour R J Daver. 28 bales cotton fly B Narsoodas & Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—16 cwt dry casings Ad Meyer.

S S Morocco for Hull—1500 cwt rapeseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 2000 cwt castorseed Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S Margha for London—3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Purmanand & Co; 210 cwt casein "Gadeka" Overseas Trade Corporation; 44 bundles lambskins raw Md V A Karim; 12 bales goat skins tanned Haji R Rahamanbhoy & Co; 1 bale sheep skins tanned Haji Rahamanbhoy & Co; 53 bales cowhides tanned L Tharia & Sons; 5 bales cow calf hides tanned L Tahria & Sons; 3 bales goat skins tanned L Tharia & Sons; 20 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania & Co; 200 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros; 3 bales goat skins tanned David Sassoon & Co Ltd; 7 bales cowhides tanned David Sassoon & Co Ltd; 1 bale goat skins tanned J Shariff & Sons; 1 bale sheep skins tanned J Shariff & Sons

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg—500 cwt ajmaseed Kewalram & Co; 100 cwt cummin seed Volkart Bros. 50 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Werdenfels for Antwerp—50 bales cotton fly C Peraj & Co.

S S Soudan for Kobe—204 bales cotton Gobhai Karanjia Ltd; 500 bales cotton Goshia K Kaisha Ltd; 275 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 690 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd; 45 bales cotton N Manilal & Co; 200 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Soudan for Shanghai—109 bales cotton C Bomanjee & Co.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Amur Maru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 16.

S S Gogra, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Calcutta:—7113 tons coal.

S S Winkfield, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Calcutta:—6965 tons coal.

S S Vita, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Busrah:—2 bundles gold; 63 cases dyes; 400 bags wheat; 70 bags gall nuts; 8 crates dates.

From Karachi:—4 cases species; 109 cases raisins. 20 cases kishmish; 9 cases cotton piecegoods; 15 bales cotton piecegoods; 4 bales wool; 32 tins ghee; 8 no. copper plates; 30 casks aniline salt; 7 cases apricots; 182 packets apricots; 307 bags apricots; 18 bags cummin seed; 100 bags bairee; 50 bags till seed; 186 bags oil cakes; 60 bags pista; 173 bags rice; 16 bags gram; 115 bags gram dhall. 12 bags castor seed; 880 bags sugar.

S S Massilia, Agents W & A Graham & Co—From Liverpool:—210 cases cotton yarn; 105 bales cotton yarn; 77 bales wool waste; 20 bales cotton tents; 28 bales woollen and cottons; 119 bales papers; 145 bales old newspapers; 10 bales woollen piecegoods; 44 cases woollen piecegoods; 1160 cases cottons; 365 bales cottons; 10 bales woollens; 16 cases woollens; 12 cases cotton goods; 8 cases tissue; 37 cases cotten and wool goods; 41 cases woollen and cotton piecegoods; 25 bales woollen and cotton piecegoods; 447 bales cotton piecegoods; 410 cases cotton piecegoods; 5 bales twine; 14 bales tubular banding; 28 cases ginning sundries; 20 cases glycerine; 100 cases bath bricks; 1263 casks china clay; 28 casks tallow; 5 barrels tallow; 10 drums

(Continued in column 4.)

FANNING THE FIRES

LORD LYTTON'S HOMILISTICAL FLOURISH.

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital:—

"Every country gets the kind of police it deserves. England being the most country on earth has the most efficient police in the world. India, particularly that part of it known as Bengal, is quite another pair of shoes, and Governors imported from England, who have to deal with revolution, anarchy, corruption, and false witness, know where those shoes pinch.' This was the sum and substance of the homilistical flourish with which Lord Lytton regaled the police parade at Dacca last week. The ferocious egoism of the dominant sentiment is so rancid that it would have attracted little notice but for a rhetorical bravura as it was unfortunate. It was intended to tear our hearts with sorrow for the unhappy policeman of Bengal; its only effect has been to fan the straggling fires of racial hatred into a general conflagration.

I will quote the offending passage just to show how easy it is for the best of us to sin against the Holy Ghost through a sneer vanity of meretricious declamation:

The thing that has distressed me more than anything else since I came to India is to find that mere hatred of authority can drive Indian men to induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit upon Indian policemen.

This assertion will not stand the cold scrutiny of lgical investigation. The idea of a Governor, in whom the artistic temperament is hereditary, brooding nightly over the shameless recklessness of the Lamias of India out to destroy the efficiency of the police, might inspire a comic cartoonist to incomparable achievement, but it produces in the ordinary citizen a feeling akin to pity that even the gravest responsibilities are often powerless to control the tendencies of heredity which is a fact, albeit inscrutable and elusive. The Bengalees who are passionately protesting against the implied insult are being blamed for not taking a common-sense view of the case. No doubt, but it is asking just a little too much of human nature especially Bengalee human nature, which, we are assured on the highest authority, is enveloped in an atmosphere provocative of hypersensitiveness, to accept the philosophy of Jaques:

I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have
And they that are most galled with my folly
They most must laugh.

* * * *

It is easy to agree with the apologists of Lord Lytton that an inordinate amount of political capital is being made of his *faux pas* so uncommonly like a misplaced milestone; on the other hand it is not possible to be blind to the fact that the Governor of Bengal must have been conscious of the grave possibilities of his challenge in conditions charged with racial prejudice and animosity. It has done nothing to help the police in their difficult task. Hence the pity of it."

COCOGEM FOR COOKING.

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SPORTING NEWS.

A CHARITY MATCH.

CIVILIANS' POOR SHOW.

WEST YORKS BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

The first division league fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the West Yorks was played on as a Charity match in aid of the Nursing and Ex-Services Associations. The military team won by the odd goal in three after a keen struggle. Long before the appointed hour a large crowd had gathered and an extra line of chairs was arranged along the free sides. The band of the West Yorks regiment played a select programme of music from 5 p.m. and punctually at 5-30 p.m. the teams took the field, the Gymkhana defending the Bandstand end.

From the kick-off the Gymkhana forwards pressed the Yorks for a few minutes but play was soon transferred to the Gymkhana area. Failing to take advantage of three consecutive corners the Gymkhana were forced back. Worton, the Yorks right extreme shot wide following a good run. The Gymkhana backs insisted on remaining near the centre line but they had to repent for their mistake. The Gymkhana goalie running out badly kicked a long shot and Johnson getting possession netted the ball within ten minutes from the start. From the kick-off the military forwards again asserted themselves. Johnson sent a good pass across to Hallam who was detected off-side. Inman and Hallam again got through the Gymkhana halves and Lowry just managed to put the ball out. Johnson on the left wing was doing good work for his side and was responsible for a good deal of individual dashes and accurate passes. Holmes at centre-half was a tower of strength to his side and played everywhere. His defensive tactics were as sound as his passing was accurate. The Civilians managed to break away once and Etherington's solo effort brought the Yorks custodian out but Bowron headed the ball out of danger. The mis-kicks by Lowry gave the Yorks their best chances. A hot shot from Hallam went over off the cross bar.

The spasmodic efforts of the Gymkhana attacking line had little effect upon the Yorks' defence. The superior forward play of the Yorks forced the Gymkhana forwards to augment their defence and this gave the military halves a better chance of supporting their attacking line. As a forward Cummings was a passenger while Sparshott felt at sea in the half line and Reid could make no impression. Hillman was the only man who played a sound game. At half time the Yorks led by one goal.

Within three minutes of resumption the Yorks took the Gymkhana by surprise. Edwards in holding a drop shot from Hallam fell over the ball and McHale had no difficulty in tapping the ball in. The Gymkhana skipper then woke up and let Sparshott lead the attack while Cummings with his bad knee played right half. This translation made great difference in the civilian attack and the Yorks defence had a few trying moments. Excitement ran high among the supporters of the contesting teams and the spectators showed their appreciation of every good effort with loud cheers. Lowry and Cummings saved a few dangerous shots from the Yorks forwards. Play slackened for a few moments in the closing stages and the Gymkhana showed no signs of being able to score.

The teams were:—

West Yorks:—Cole; Rhodes and Bowron; Gott, Holmes and Howden; Worton, Hallam, Inman, McHale and Johnson.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Edwards; Lowry and Gardiner; Sparshott, Reid, and Hillman; Gillespie, Irvine, Cummings, Etherington and Wand.

Referee:—Mr. G. D. Robinson.

The proceeds including collections amounted to about Rs. 2,850.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

SOUTH AFRICANS' FIRST INNINGS SCORE; 342 RUNS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

South Africans made a magnificent recovery at the Oval to-day after having lost two wickets for seven runs and in the end the innings lasted for five hours and 40 minutes. At lunch, the score was 86 for 3, and at tea 205 for 5. The success of the visitors was largely due to Susskind's stolid yet most correct display. He was batting for nearly four hours and hit six boundaries. Catterall followed with a brilliant all-round innings, which included eleven fours. His chief strokes were glances to the leg and drives to the off, and he was at the wickets for two hours. English bowlers maintained good length throughout and fielding was very keen. The score at the close was:—

SOUTH AFRICA.

First Innings.

Susskind c Wolley b Hearne	65
Taylor c and b Tyldesley	11
Catterall c Sub. b Tate	95
Deane c Strudwick b Hearne	30
Blanckenberg not out	40
Ward l-b-w, b Tate	5
Pegler b Tyldesley	25
Carter c Sandham b Hearne	4
Extras	17
Total	342

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

South Africa. 1st Inns.—Gilligan nought for 41; Tate three for 64; Howell nought for 69; Tyldesley two for 36; Hearne three for 90; Woolley one for 22.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Rain interfered with play on all county cricket ground to-day. The following were the closing scores:—

Gloucester versus Kent at Cheltenham.—Gloucester made 48. Freeman taking seven for 20 and Wright three for 16. Kent have made 57 for six.

Worcester versus Northampton at Worcester.—Worcester have made one for no wicket.

Yorkshire versus Leicester at Bradford.—Yorkshire have made 29 for two.

Hampshire versus Essex at Bournemouth.—Essex have made 63 for four.

Warwick versus Lancashire at Birmingham.—Lancashire have made 34 for one.

Derby versus Notts at Derby.—Derby have made 96 for three.

There was no play in the match between Somerset and Surrey at Taunton.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The following are the results of to-day's matches in the Scottish Football League:—

Airdrieonians 2, St. Mirren 0.
Ayr 0, Third Lanark 0.
Cowden Beath 1, Hearts 2.
Dundee 0, Celtic 0.
Falkirk 2, Aberdeen 0.
Hamilton 3, St. Johnstone 2.
Hibernians 3, Patrick 2.
Morton 2, Kilmarnock 2.
Queen's Park 2, Motherwell 1.
Rangers 3, Raith 0.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Forest Hills.—In the Davis Cup contest here O'Hara Wood beat Shimidzu 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

Patterson beat Okamo to 7-5, 6-1, 6-4.—Reuter.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, August 18.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Divison Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

76-24—1568-24—Tyabji D and Co, Mathuradas Bulakhidas Mohota and anr v Vadilal Motilal Shah, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2067-22—Soonderdas and Co, Chellaji Shankerji v Onkarmal Bhugwanji and ors, Shah and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

19-24—Madhavji and Co, Sirdar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha v Mahomed Faizulla Mahomed Taki.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3286-19—Kanga and Co, Amratlal Liladhar v Luxmibai widow and ors, Captain and V.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

688-17—Merwanji K and Co, Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansilal and ors, Crawford B and Co, N C Dalal and Co, Payne and Co, Manchershaw and N. Rele and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manockchand and anr v Anant Narayen Devkaikar and anr, M B Chothia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1960-22—Dharamsi D and Co, The Royal Union Co v The Eastern Bank Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

4123-21—Jamsetji R and D, Baboobai v Narotamdas Gulabchand and ors, Khandwalla and Chb, Ferreira and V.

259-20—Craigie B and C, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Nusserwanji Ruttonji Nazer and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

191-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3440-21—Sabnis and G, Hirachand Ramchand and anr v Gantanchand Bhaichand, Dharamsi D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3261-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

57-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi v Manekram Madanlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

58-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi v Ramgopal Juggannath, Ardeshir H D and Co.

135-24—Chubb and Co, A Durst v N S Trustworthy and Co, Chitnis K and M.

381-24—Judah and S, Shah Rajpar Obhayya v Valji Nensey and ors, Pandia and Co, Patalkar and Co.

3712-22—Madhavji and Co, R B Loyalka v Khimji Lalji, Jamsedji R and D.

311-24—Shah and Ch, Balubhai D Shroff v The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

1474-23—Mulla and M, Haji Mahomd Haji Sahoo v Framji Pallonji Talati, Khambatta and Co.

2455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirathdas Lukhdharam v Abdul Tyab Cassamji and ors, Judah and S.

4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.

3469-23—Sabnis and G, Walmer and Co Ltd v The Asiatic Machinery Stores Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G, Manubhai and Co.

93-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhojshanker K and G.

1500-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabbhai Salebhai v Hafimbhoy Gulam Husein and ors, Wadia G and Co.

153-24—Little and Co, The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchai Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.

1153-23—Madhavji and Co, Gordhandas Mulji and anr v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojshah Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manohar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hamandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2799-24—Crawford B and Co, Brooke Bond (India) Ltd v D Jaichand.

1007-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sundrabai widow v Jainarayen Hindumal Dani, Merwanji K and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

1338-24—Payne, Rustumji Hormusji Oomrigar, vs. The Millistores Trading Co. Ltd., Mulla and M.

3962-23—Rele and Co, Shanker Gangaram Punchkar vs. Mahomed Esmail Valad Gulam Ahmed Khot and another Shamrao M and H.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

411-22—M B Chothia and Co, Bai Jainabai widow and another v Haji Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Varaya v. Remanlal and H.

LONG CAUSE.

S C 531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N. Vassonji Liladhar and ors v Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji and anr, M B Chothia and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

S C C 530/6044-21—Manchershaw and N. Vassonji Liladhar and ors v Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji and anr, M B Chothia and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2986-20—Kharas, Navalram Sadaji, vs. Ranchod Ambaram, Pocha and Co.

2172-23—N C Dalal, Ratilal Manchalal Vabini, vs. Gaya Bros., a firm, Chubbe and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Goculdas Pasta and another v Ramzan ali Salemahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H.

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

3590-22—Snieham and Co, Gajanan Mahadeo Parker and anr., vs. Damodar Ganesh Parker and ors., Thakordas & Co., Smetram B & L.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rehimbai widow, Payne and Co.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhai v Mulchand Jakisondas, Daphtory F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

207-23—Shamrao M and H, Manchershaw Hormusji Daruwalla v Bherulal Sitaram Vrajlal and Co.

5016-23—Vrajlal and Co, Bajranglal Bherulal and ors v Bherulal Sitaram and ors, Shamrao M and H, Raghavayya N and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECRETAL ORDER OF REFERENCE TO COMMISSIONER.

1454-24—Mehta L and Co, Madhavji Jaisang and anr v Goculdas Damoder and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, N C Dalal and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

851-22—J C G Bowen, Charles Southey Marston v The Indian Newspaper Co Ltd and anr, Kanga and Co.

852-22—J C G Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co Ltd and anr, Kanga and Co.

5217-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tribhowandas Bhimji and anr v Kulsumbai Salebhoy, Jehangir and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

2066-24—Craigie B and C, Flemjng Shaw and Co v Dadiba Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

1926-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and anr v Framroz Bomanji Shroff and anr, Shroff and L, F P Pavri.

179-24—Thakoredas and D, Mistry Monji Khadan v Purshotam Kunji and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Dikshit M and Co.

3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

2122-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons v Jamnadas Harakji, Shamrao M and H.

LONG CAUSES.

927-22—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakh Tarachand v Gadgil Samant and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

2317-22—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation Co Ltd v Ibrahim Fazalbhai Jumabhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd v Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chb.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavaksha Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

4928-22—Jamsedji R and D, Velbai widow v Kajkhusru Rattonji and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1689-22—Matubhai J and M, Mahomed Jafferbhoy Abdul Karim v Mahomedali Ebrahim Zayani and anr, Captain and V.

4935-22—Jehangir and S, Ardeshir Edulji Cooper v Kondaji Bapooji, Judah and S.

4698-22—Surveyor and Co, Stanley Langford and Co v Chhoginal Ratanchand and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

4301-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Keshavlal Wadilal and anr, Dikshit M and Co.

2869-22—Patell and E, Uderam Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.

2641-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ayub Noormahomed Durbar v Eastern Chemical Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

2390-22—Mulla and M, Abdul Khayum Kikabhoy Gandy v Huseinboo widow and anr, Shamrao M and H.

2447-22—Amarchand and M, Manilal Narotam and Co v Gordhandas Hirji and anr, Shah and Co.

2449-22—Unwalla P and P, Ishwardas Harjiram v Gowrishanker Mohanlal Trivedi, Tyabji D and Co.

2450-22—Madhavji and Co, Shaikali Gulamhusein v Ahmedalli Mulla Abdealli Tapia, Shamrao M and H.

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MOHURRAM IN AHMEDABAD

MILITARY NOT USED.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes under date Aug. 15:—

May I draw your attention to an 'Associated Press' message printed in your issue of to-day's date on page 7, col. 1 in which it is stated that a military detachment was posted at the Three Gates in this city during Mohurrum.

This is totally incorrect. I think it must be a mistake and the message should have read as follows:—An armed Police party was posted, etc. No military were used at all during the Mohurrum in Ahmedabad, nor was there even any such idea. All arrangements were carried out by the Police Force itself. I should be obliged if you would see your way to correcting the mistake in a subsequent issue of your paper.

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Catching a chill—it's easy but dangerous, for once inflammation starts in your throat or lungs there's no limiting its deadly perils.

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Ward Off

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HOW AMERICA IS RUINING HERSELF,

SUICIDAL CHARACTER OF ATNI-IMMIGRATION LAWS,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—America which ridicules the British for the caste system in India, has the anti-Oriental exclusionists, which are far worse, far more unjust than the caste system of India for the reason people expect better things of America, which has told about the land of the free and the home of the brave.

To-day, a man is excluded from America, for no other reason than his skin. If the same type of man, was from a different race, than the Indian, or Oriental race, he would be welcomed. If a degenerate white man, he would be allowed in. If an honest Hindu, he would be barred. If a thieving white man, he is welcom. If a hard working Hindu he is barred.

This is the caste system in America, stronger, and more formidable than any in India, and it is there to stay.

The Klux klux klan and other organizations have done their work. The foreigner is persona non grata in the land where he would be more adaptable, and is therefore, forced into the big cities, into cliques with his native friends, and rarely ever learns the English language.

Many an Italian, coming from the vineyards of Italy, would rather locate in the vinyards of Florida, or California, but the klan, and other so-called patriotic orders will not permit this, so the Italian has to locate in the big cities, and do work for which he has never been trained.

It is the same way with the Indian, with the Japanese, and when they do get here, there is not the proper environment found for good work, good thinking, and many times there is trouble.

If a little more reason were allowed to percolate in the heads of certain makers of the laws, there would be little doubt that the Indians would be welcome, and besides being welcome become good, honest hard working citizens.

The press of this country is bought up by the 100 per cent. Americans, who seem to fail to reason that land forms the basis of all valuation, and by denying foreigners the right to live in this country they are making land cheap, and are only ruining their own selves with the cheap land which remains uncultivated, and many times malaria breeding, and fever infested and in some parts of this nation, there are as many snakes as in India, though if properly cultivated the desert land would not have any.

Plenty of land, but no one wants to cultivate it, as the marketing facilities are in the hands of middle men, who pay nothing for everything.

An example, oranges are going to waste here. In Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, charge 60 per cent. each for them on their trains. The oranges are dumped by the million here, and yet we hear agitation against foreigners Could anything be less intelligent than growing tons and tons of fine oranges, and dumping them, rather than look for proper markets, yet this is the way our business is conducted here.

The same men who cause the losses on oranges, also by manipulation cause the losses on other things, and to-day, we find in the State of California, where the anti Oriental men live, the dread foot and mouth diseases, wiping out the fortunes that would have come, had the Indians been allowed free access to California, to develop its resources, and to have checked the foot and mouth disease by proper means.

No doubt that the foot and mouth disease has come on account of the bone headness of the officials, and no doubt that it will do billions of dollars worth of damage, before it is stamped out.

Already troops are stationed on the Newada, and Arizona borders, ready to shoot any one who brings foot and mouth infested cattle from California, and we see a retribution that is pressing down on that commonwealth that has done a great damage, and the end is not yet.

In Florida the other state that is particularly adaptable to Indians, we see the tick infested cattle, and the quaranteens of neighbouring states, ruining the value of land, and making it hard for the honest people to live.

The very watermelons, that the farmers were raising here, were stopped at the State line, and were confined to Florida and not allowed to be sold in the north. Pine staw, all infested with the cattle tick was the reason.

In this state, the preachers will get up, and say, "god made the cattle tick to bite the cattle, and we will not dip our cattle," and they had a governor that was opposed to it, and so to-day, land values are not as high as they would be, if honest methods and honest government were the order of American life.

To-day, we see big opportunities to win out here, but there are disadvantages. Land goes up about 100 per cent. per year, but if the Indians were allowed in to cultivate it it would go up about 1000 per cent per year, and make good land, but now it is mostly held as desert land, jungle land, and is not cultivated.

Less than 20 per cent. of the land in Florida is cultivated, and about the same thing holds good with California, and there are whole states that have less than 100,000 in them, while New York has 10,000,000 and is much smaller than these states.

Pack them up in the cities, and then try and tell the farmers how foreigners have ruined the country seem to be the ideals of the politicians, and it surely has hurt this nation more than many a bubonic plague, for it has attacked the economic, and every phase of our life, and has paralysed many of our best industries.

India may have troubles of her own, but we have troubles right here and to the man, or woman who thinks he can escape trouble by going to America I advice "stop, look, listen," there may be danger ahead, and you had better get honest council, and find out if the glittering stories of wealth in American are for you, or merely for the grafters.

Many times there is wealth, but most times, the grafter gets the money, and the honest man, does the work. This is especially true in financing any Indian, or even an American undertakig. Many so called financiers will promise the earth, and promise to get all kinds of money, if one will only deposit a retainer. Most of these are all frauds, and the man who advertises a job, or an easy entrance to America, is either a fraud pure and simple, or else he is in the illicit trade of running in foreigners, and if you happen to be in that crowd, you will find that you will be shipped back, likely lose all your money, and be a sadder and wiser person than you would had you left this gang of men alone.

If you must come to America, come through the open door, if you can. If you can not, then do not expect to get fair treatment, from those who smuggle you in, for if you get caught you will find hell will have to be paid, and you will lose all your money, as the government will send you back.

People do not realize this, but it is so.

How much better in India, where there are not so many pitfalls to take all one's money. How much better in India, where there are less grafters, than under the American flag.

India has the soil, it has everything that America has, and the oil resources are great in Burma, and in Mesopotamia, and it is near India, where there is no race prejudice, and where the Indian is known and acknowledged for his worth, and not for the other things that mean nothing.

The color line is fast in every part of America, that the Indian could live and enjoy himself in. It is in California, in Florida, and in every state between the two, and extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and no Indian can eradicate that color prejudice, no matter how he tries, for he is not allowed to marry a white woman, neither is a white man going to marry an Indian woman in this land, as many are the laws against races intermarrying, and even if there were not, there is the colour prejudice, which is stronger than any law, and more easily enforced, and then the secret organization that would stop it, and hurl the man or woman who married out of his race, back into his place as it is called here.

If you want such an attitude to your affairs, you can come. You will find it so, and no amount of lies will make it anything but the truth when I say, the caste system of America, is far more viscious than any India, China, or any other country ever had, for it is a colour system, and there is more hope for a low caste Hindu marrying the highest cast, and being received on an equal footing than there is to break the colour caste system of America.

Do not expect to be able to break it. It is stronger than Iron, and no Hindu has ever broken it, and no Oriental, can ever break it.

No America is not so free as it is pictured in fairy books, and the papers that circulate freely are frequently barred in America as obscene, sourrilous, or something else, and so we find all manner of crooks plying their trade, and no way to get justice, for all a crook has to do is to turn over a letter dunning him, to the post office officials and if that crook is on the inside, the post office officials will fine the man who has money owing him, $5,000.00 and imprison him for five years, on the obscenity laws, or the mis use of the mails laws.

Only last week, a big chain store, that had sold a lot of clothing, and had 40 branches throughout the United States, sent out some dunning letters. The people read them, the next thing the post office officials had the proprietors arrested for "defamatory and libellous letters," and to-day, the chain store is without its money, and also facing a Federal Charge.

This was in the city of New Orleans, and it is a regular occurrence in America.

Can you wonder at such a country having so many agitators, who are saving us, and these agitators putting through freak laws, and wondering how the world will get along without these freak laws.

No amount of freak laws here, and plenty of grafters all protected by the freak laws, and the man, or woman coming to America who is not prepared to meet these freak laws, and to obey them, at tehe cost of his or her self-respect had better save his money and stay in India.

—Yours, etc.,

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"HOMES FOR WORKERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leading article headed "Homes for Workers" in your issue of the 12th August, there is a request for the "actual statistics of occupation and vacancies" in the Directorate chawls, with which I am glad to comply. The latest information available is for the week ending 2nd August 1924, and the facts are as follows:—

Sixty-three chawls have been completed in every respect by the contractors and handed over for letting. They contain 5,040 rooms, of which 3,783 or 75.06 per cent have been occupied. Of these, only 12 rooms are used for departmental purposes, the remained are let on rent. These sixty-three chawls are situated in three areas Naigaum, Worli and DeLisle Road. At Naigaum 19 blocks have been completed and out of 1,520 rooms, 1,465 are occupied by tenants, 4 are occupied for departmental purposes and 51 are vacant.

At Worli twenty chawls have been completed. Ten, of which, 5 were completed only last month, are vacant except for 14 rooms reserved for a school. In the remaining 10, out of 800 rooms 630 are occupied by tenants, 4 are occupied for departmental purposes and 166 are vacant.

At DeLisle 24 chawls have been completed, 2 of these, completed only on the 20th June last, are vacant. Two have been handed over to the Commissioner of Police for housing the police force and one has been transferred at the full economic rent to the Bombay Improvement Trust for housing tenants dispossessed by them. Of the remaining 19, 6 were completed as late as May last and are not yet fully let—the rooms occupied numbering 340 and those vacant 140. The remaining 13, except for casual vacancies, are practically filled, 1,014 out of 1,040 rooms being occupied by tenants, 4 for departmental purpoees and 22 vacant.

These figures answer your question whether the chawls are "occupied by freely attracted willing tenants or have been crammed by Government servants—like the Police." The only rooms not occupied by ordinary tenants are those in the two blocks at DeLisle Road transferred to the Police Commissioner for housing police men, and those in one block transferred to the Bombay Improvement Trust and a few rooms (12) used for departmental purposes.

You state that you have "nowhere heard or read anything which would justify the assumption or conclusion that house-supply for the working classes in Bombay is excessive." This was written apparently with reference to the passage in the Department's Report, which you quoted, that "it is beginning to be doubted whether there exists at present any such shortage" (i.e. of 50,000 one room tenements.) It is hardly necessary to point out that a doubt whether there is at present this shortage is not a conclusion that the house-supply for the working classes is excessive. The Industrial Housing Programme of 50,000 one-room tenements was based on an *estimate* made by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay in July 1919 that 8,92,800 persons were then living in 1,74,200 one-room tenements and that assuming-proportion of 4 persons to each tenements there was an actual shortage of 49,000 one-room tenements in the City. The Municipal Commissioner's estimate was founded on the assumption that 80 per cent of the population, after deducting persons returned as homeless and under the heads docks, harbours, and railways, lived in one-room tenements. This percentage was that found at the census of 1911. The census of 1921 showed that the actual figures in that year were 7,05,732 persons living in 1,75,001 one-room tenements. In view of the difference between these figures based on the actual facts as shown by the census and the estimates made in 1919. I think there is every justification for the doubt expressed by the report and for the policy of caution adopted.

This policy does not preclude the undertaking of more housing schemes and the building of more chawls, if experience and the facts show that they are required. It only lays down that such new housing schemes are not to be undertaken till the chawls now under construction are completed. The experience as regards the demand for these and the fact whether they are taken up or not will be the best guide as to whether and when more are required. This policy has been put before and approved by the Legislative Council and is not being announced for the first time in the annual report.

With regard to your suggestion "to scrap and shelve the Back Bay Reclamation," the scheme can neither be scrapped nor shelved, without very heavy and unnecessary loss. On the financial side alone, postponement means a continuous increase in interest and overhead charges, while the scrapping of the scheme takes away all possibility of recovery of the money spent let alone of any profit. So far the work done has been mainly preparatory and the actual production of reclaimed land has scarcely more than started. The whole of the preliminary work has now been done and the whole of the expensive equipment has been purchased. The Kandivli quarry, which supplies the stone required for reclamation purposes, has been acquired, opened up and equipped with up-to-date machinery and a siding has been constructed connecting it with the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Transport and rolling stock have been provided for the conveyance of the stone from the quarry to the reclamation works. Workyards and workshops have been laid out at Marine Lines and Colaba and dredging plant and pipe lines have been purchased. The sea-wall on the rubble mound and the mass concrete wall have been constructed to the extent of almost three miles out of a total of four miles and a number of drains and cross-walls have been finished. Can all this work and plant, on which over four crores of rupees have been spent, be scrapped and thrown away just at the stage when they are beginning to accomplish their purpose? It will be obvious, I believe, that the stopping of the work at this stage would be disastrous from the financial point of view. In these circumstances, it is unnecessary to do more than merely allude to the objections from the aesthetic and other points of view, for example, the fact that the play-grounds and open spaces provided in the scheme will never materialise, and that Back Bay would be left incomplete and spoiled.—Yours etc.,

J. R. MARTIN.
Ag: Director of Development.

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THE QUESTION OF BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bird of the Harbour Police produced Fidalli Rahimali, Mahomedali Esoofali and Anver Esoofali.

Inspector Bird said that this was a case of transferance to Aden. Recounting the circumstances under which the accused came to be arrested, he said that he wanted the accused to be sent to Aden under escort.

He said that the accused had been granted bail by the District Magistrate, Aden, on Rs. 25,000 each and a surety of like amount each.

Mr. Godinho, on behalf of the accused requested the Court to release all the accused on a surety of Rs. 25,000 instead of Rs 25,000 each.

His Worship refused to interfer with the order of the District Magistrate, Aden, and ordered the accused to be released on bail according to the order of the District Magistrate, Aden, and left the question of their custody to the Commissioner of Police pending their return to Aden.

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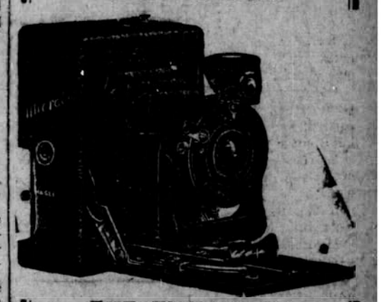

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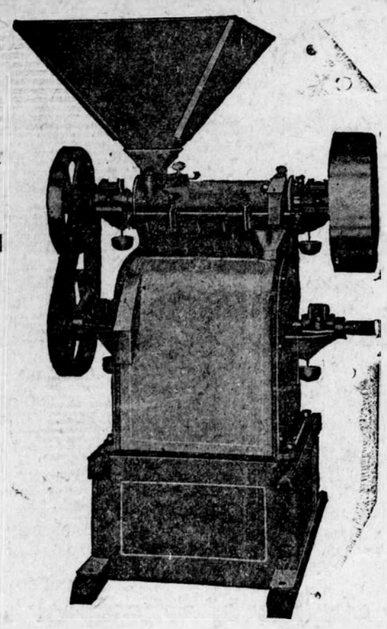

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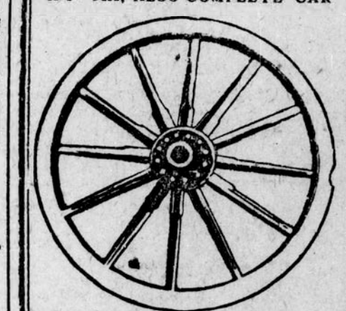

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2" × 2" × 3/16"	..	..	..	1.
do. 5/16"	..	..	..	1.
2½" × 2½" × 3/16"	..	..	..	15.
2½" × 2" × 1/4"	..	..	..	10.
2½" × 2" × 3/16"	..	..	..	10.
2½" × 2½" × 1/4"	..	..	.	2.
3" × 2" × 3/8"	..	..	..	5.
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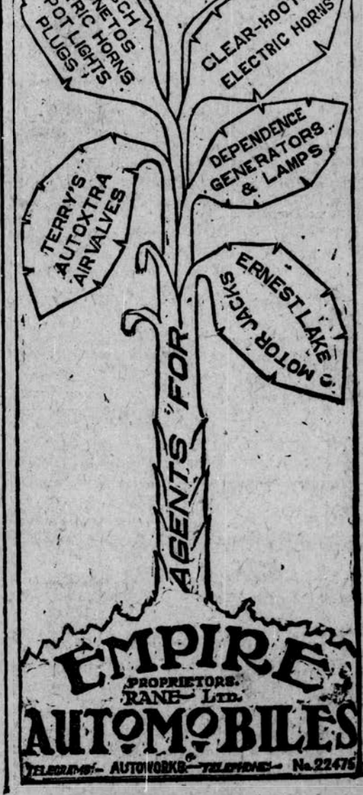

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